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Boulder Power Tops All; Congress Firm on WPA; Europe's Question Mark

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 10, 1939

Boulder Power Plant Made World's Largest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Boulder Dam is now the World's largest, the Reclamation Bureau says. A seventh huge generator has been installed, bringing total capacity to 860,000 horsepower. The Dnieprostroy plant in Russia, with a capacity of 746,000 horsepower, had previously been the biggest. Ultimate capacity of the Boulder Dam plant, when eight more generators are installed, will be 1,835,000 horsepower.

New York WPA Projects Continue Without Halt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Congress will hold fast to the lengthening of hours for WPA workers which it recently voted, Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declared today. All WPA construction projects in New York City continued without halt today, the local WPA chief announced, despite threat to close them up voiced by an American Federation of Labor official. [Details: Page 2.]

Anglo-Soviet-French Talks Still Big Question

MOSCOW (AP)—The longest conversation in many weeks on the British-French-Soviet Russian negotiations for a mutual assistance pact ended at the Kremlin yesterday with the outcome still one of Europe's big question marks. Negotiations will continue.

It was understood that Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff had delivered the Soviet reply to British Ambassador Sir William Seeds, William Strang, special British Envoy, and French Ambassador Paul Emile Naggiar to the latest British-French proposals. [Details: Page 1.]

10-Cent Toll Asked on Hutchinson Parkway

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Motorists traveling through New York between New England and the South, together with suburban New Yorkers who drive into town over the Hutchinson River Parkway, faced the possibility of an additional 10-cent toll today as the Westchester County Park Commission formally requested the County Board of Supervisors to levy a 10-cent toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway. [Details: Page 9.]

Saltonstall Asks Inquiry to Keep Rail Service

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked the Massachusetts Legislato sponsor an investigation of the New Haven and affiliated railroads in an effort to prevent cessation of freight and passenger service to the populous South Shore. The road's trustees have pleaded the lines are running at a loss. Notices have already been posted for September closing. [Details: Page 9.]

Fresh Charges of Forgery in Louisiana Tangle

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—While the WPA scandal at Louisiana State University broadened with another arrest, fresh charges of forgery in connection with University bonds were made by State officials. Inquiry into WPA and PWA was taken up by grand jury at New Orleans. Attorney General Frank P. Murphy at Washington declined to give the State information on violation of State laws [Details: Page 3.]

Quito Revolt of Ecuador Battalion Quelled

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (AP)—Official reports from Quito today said the Andinos Cayambe Army Battalion in the Capital had revolted early in the morning, but the uprising was quelled in two hours. Several arrests were made. The cause of the revolt was not immediately clear.

Britain's Flying Boat on Way Across America

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A 15-ton flying boat for the British Royal Air Force took off at 8:23 o'clock (P. S. T.) this morning for Great Britain by way of Newfoundland.

The first leg is a proposed nonstop flight to Botwood, Newfoundland, 3,300 miles. Capt. Russell Rogers, chief pilot, and his crew of three, made an easy takeoff. Weather reports indicated favorable conditions most of the way eastward.

HORTA, The Azores (AP)—The flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris, inaugurating Air France's trans-atlantic service to North America, hopped off for New York yesterday. The plane left Biscarosse, France, July 7.

Ciano and Franco to Plot Italo-Spanish Ties

ROME (AP)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, aboard the fast cruiser Eugenio di Savoia, arrived in Barcelona, Spain, today to discuss with Gen. Francisco Franco future economic, political, and military collaboration between Italy and Spain. He is scheduled to meet General Franco Wednesday at Zarauz.

Poland Cements Lithuanian Ties; Fetes Press

WARSAW (AP)—Poland has taken another stride toward establishing a firm friendship with Lithuania, the little neighbor it was threatening to invade 16 months ago, by officially entertaining 12 Lithuanian journalists.

Swiss Court Tries 'Little Führer' and Aides

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP)—Switzerland's so-called "Little Führer," Dr. Alfred Zander, appeared in court today, charged, with four associates, with "attempts against the international security of the Swiss Federation."

Zander is chief of a Swiss Nazi party patterned on the German model. Swiss police have described it as largest and best organized of three "Nazi-type" Swiss parties, all of which have been disbanded.

Reich Names 6 Jews to Head Emigration Union

BERLIN (AP)—Six leading Jews have been selected by the Gestapo to head the machinery of the new "Reich's Union of Jews in Germany" whose main task is to speed Jewish emigration. All Jews excepting foreigners must belong.

Jews said at least five years would be required even under the new arrangement for Jews able to leave Germany to emigrate. They estimated the number still in Old Germany (Germany without the additions of Austria and Czechoslovakia) at 380,000.

Roman Catholic to Form Netherlands Cabinet

THE HAGUE (AP)—Dionysius Apn Koolen of the (Roman) Catholic Party has been charged by Queen Wilhelmina with the task of forming a new Cabinet to succeed the Government of Conservative Calvinist Dr. Hendrikus Colijn which resigned June 30 as a result of a controversy with Roman Catholic ministers over the question of borrowing funds to finance defense and unemployment projects.

Brazilian General Inspects West Point

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, Brazilian Army Chief, and his Staff, landed in five United States Army transport planes at Newark airport at 9:40 a. m. (E. S. T.) today and left in 10 autos to inspect the Military Academy at West Point and review the cadets, the final event of an inspection of the Army's personnel and equipment.

French Crusiers at New York for Bastille Day

NEW YORK (AP)—Three French naval cruisers, manned by more than 1,500 officers and men, arrived today for an eight-day visit to participate in the July 14 celebration of Bastille Day, the French Independence Day, at the New York World's Fair.

Boston Harbor Pollution Issue Threshed Out

Metropolitan Affairs Committee takes up problem disturbing several Greater Boston areas.

The perennial problem of water pollution by sewage deposits throughout Greater Boston was tackled before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs this morning with a vigor that promised for the first time in 10 years of legislative discussions to bring victory to the towns and cities which have fought incessantly to remove this menace.

Backed by officials of the United States Coast Guard who pointed out that under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the dumping of raw sewage into navigable waters is a Federal offense, representatives from Quincy, Wollaston and other communities of the South Shore argued for the immediate construction of three sewerage plants in Boston Harbor, one each on Deer Island, Moonhead Island and Nut Island.

Rid Boston Harbor

The sewerage plants in question were included in proposals by a special investigating commission of the Legislature, which also recommended that Boston Harbor be cleared of the refuse which pours into the Bay "at the rate of 250,000,000 gallons every 24 hours" and keeps the "bathing waters of Quincy beaches in varying degrees of pollution at all times."

Members of the commission today referred to their proposals that $24,171,000 be expended at once to rid Boston Harbor of the sewerage menace. Of this sum, $14,695,000 would be spent for pollution prevention along streams pouring into Boston waters and $10,022,000 for the three sewerage disposal plants. The streams to be cleared would be the Charles, Mystic, Malden and Aberjona Rivers and the Alewife Brook.

Urgency of Issue

The urgency of the sewerage issue was emphasized by Representative J. L. Whitten of Quincy who said that it would take at least a year of concerted effort to remove the sewerage nuisance once these efforts are actively launched. Representative Thomas S. Durgin of the same city said that Quincy could well afford its share of the project even though the assessments would be large, since the benefits to the entire Quincy shore would be marked. At no time are Quincy waters free from sewerage deposits, he said.

Declaring that the removal of pollution is the most important issue before the Legislature at this time, William A. Bradford, former mayor of Quincy, pointed out that the tide in Boston Harbor is not rapid enough to carry off the present disposals. He described the Quincy waters as "concentrated sewerage."

Opposition came chiefly from Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, who said that his City's finances did not justify any heavy outlays at this time. He proposed that the three plants might be built now and the stream projects be carried on later. The burden of the whole project, he said, would mean an assessment of $7,463,258 upon Boston to be paid off in 40 years.

Callahan Hearing Opens As 14 Charges Are Filed

Hearing Room at State House packed as Governor Saltonstall begins trial of Bay State Public Works Commissioner on charges of squandering public money and failure to observe law.

Fourteen specific charges ranging from squandering $5,276,000 of public money to failing to observe the law and sound business practice in the administration of his department were laid before William F. Callahan at the State House today as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall opened a hearing on his removal as Commissioner of Public Works.

Today's charges largely are based on spending by the Department after the hurricane and floods of September, 1938.

Governor Saltonstall in a deliberate voice read a report charging Mr. Callahan with showing favoritism in letting contracts, with authorizing unnecessary work, and in undertaking expensive projects in no way related to hurricane or flood damage repairs.

The scene in hearing room 370 was packed with high drama as the Democratic Commissioner, who has served under four Governors, faced the charges brought in by a commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the Public Works Department. The investigating group, composed of Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance; Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Boston City Council and former Harvard Treasurer; and John L. Hurley, former Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth. All three are prominent in Republican circles.

The pyrotechnics were set off even before Mr. Callahan entered the hearing room, for he issued a statement just before noon in which he charged the investigation had been conducted as the result of personal animosity on the part of Mr. Howard.

"I shall prove," Commissioner Callahan asserted, "that the Massachusetts Department of Public Works under my administration has saved the taxpayers of the Commonwealth more than $15,000,000 by its prompt and expeditious action in coping with the terrible havoc wrought by the hurricane and flood.

"I shall prove this conclusively," Mr. Callahan asserted, "and to the full satisfaction of every fair-minded person. These charges that I have wasted funds are based on the report of a commission whose chairman, Charles P. Howard, has repeatedly declared he would 'get me.' As a result of personal animosity toward me, I am now confronted with wild allegations that were made for publicity purposes with no effort at substantiation."

Mr. Callahan's attorney was John L. Murphy, Town Counsel for Arlington and Mr. Callahan's brother-in-law. Before the Governor read the charges, Mr. Murphy asked that members of the Governor's Council be allowed to question witnesses.

Governor Saltonstall denied this

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Women Analyze Progress Made by Them in Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10—Opening their biennial convention in the Municipal Auditorium here last night, 2,500 delegates and members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs paused to look back 100 years to the time when women were found in only seven occupations, instead of the present 501; to appraise their progress in the interval, and to consider a course for the future.

Miss Earlene White of Washington, President of the Federation, spoke not only from her own knowledge and experience, but from the opinions voiced, in reply to a questionnaire by a committee of women of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is Honorary Chairman. The Vice-Chairman is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, at whose suggestion this convention has been dedicated to the theme "One Hundred Years of Women's Progress in the United States."

The progress dates, Miss White said, from a visit to this country in 1839, by Harriet Martineau, English woman writer, who observed especially the condition of women in the United States, and went home to report in a large volume what she had seen.

Miss White reported that most of the committee members agreed tradition was the chief barrier restricting the employment of women to seven fields in 1839; and it was found the traditional opposition had not entirely disappeared after 100 years, although 11,000,000 women now are gainfully employed. For the next 100 years, they saw only one insurmountable obstacle—that of physical limitations. Many of them suggested that the best way for women to make their place secure in business and the professions was to accept all opportunities and make the most of them; to prove women's worth by doing, rather than talking.

In response to a question concerning what women had contributed most to the world in the last 100 years, the committee members suggested six names:

Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Boston Ladies' Magazine, initiator of benevolent and patriotic activities in Boston, especially Seaman's Aid Society; Mary Lyon, educator and founder of Mount Holyoke College; Susan B. Anthony, reformer and woman suffrage leader; Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; Jane Addams, sociologist,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Miamians Share $3,600,000 Refund

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Some 90,000 Miamians revelled July 10 in one of this winter resort's rare periods of summer prosperity—engendered by $3,600,000 tossed into their laps in the form of refunds by the Florida Power & Light Company on five and a half years' payments which courts recently held excessive.

Business, usually at its low ebb this time of the year after the exodus of sun-seeking winter tourists, flourished as merchants advertised "refund sales" and citizens began to spend the suddenly released money.

The average check was for $40, although the amounts varied from one cent to several thousand dollars, and rare was the person who didn't receive anything at all. The money was ordered refunded when the courts ruled it was illegally collected in excessive electric rates from March, 1933, to November, 1938.

"Most of the money will turn over five or ten times within the next month," said E. C. Romfh, President of the First National Bank, upon which the checks were drawn. "I believe it will come as close to a real period of prosperity as Miami ever has had in the middle of what we consider our slack season."

Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, University of Miami economist, declared ripples from the $3,600,000 splash would be felt in other sections of the country.

"I have in mind," Dr. Holdsworth said, "one man who is taking his son to the San Francisco World's Fair after receiving a $200 check. . . ."

Michigan Cities Hold Cost Of Government to 1930 Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—In contrast with the trend toward mounting public spending, a decline in expenditures of Michigan cities has held the costs of government, both state and local combined, to the same level in 1938 as in 1930, it is reported by Dr. Robert S. Ford, Director of the Bureau of Government of the University of Michigan.

The cut in municipal expense was due in great part to a tax limitation law, which in some cities led to difficulties.

While Dr. Ford's reckoning includes a substantial amount of federal money contributed to Michigan, it omits the federal funds sent to the State for WPA and PWA.

In other words, in the case of Michigan, increased spending as measured by federal contributions—with the exception of WPA and PWA—was cancelled out by the drop in spending by the cities.

Dr. Ford's findings do not mean that Michigan taxpayers are getting exactly the same kind of government, the same service that they did in 1930, but simply that the same amount of money is being spent. The sources of the money and the purposes for which it is used have changed greatly in this period, he notes.

In 1938 the State Government spent some $8,000,000 more than in 1930, and the Federal Government contributed $14,000,000 more, a total of $22,000,000. The municipalities, though, cut their expenditures by just the same amount, $22,000,000.

A sharp drop in the general property tax returns is reported as the chief cause for the local government's "retrenchment." They got that much less, so they themselves presumably spent that much less. The rest of the money that was spent came from the State and from Washington. It has lately been spent for other things than was the case back in 1930. Relief now takes a large share and as a result other governmental functions suffer.

Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, points out, for example, that those Michigan cities that adopted the 15 mill tax limitation authorized in the State have gone through turbulent fiscal waters since their income was reduced.

Pontiac and Flint defaulted, and Grand Rapids and the suburbs of Detroit cut services to a very low minimum, he said. In Flint, public education suffered. This year the schools were closed May 27. Teachers' salary schedules have not been carried out, with the result that teachers with ten years' experience are getting the same salaries they got when they started, Mr. Chatters added.

Dr. Ford does not go into the effects of Michigan's financial policies, however. He just shows that numerous changes have come about in the State's fiscal scene in the last eight years.

A later study is planned to show just how much of the federal aid money coming to Michigan came originally from Michigan taxpayers. There will lie the determining factor, it is seen, as to whether Michigan taxpayers are paying more or less today for their state and local government.

The Monitor Index

Monday, July 10, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
World Affairs Notebook	4
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	5
Christian Science Services on Radio	5, 6
Great Teams of Baseball	6
Sports Pages	6, 7
The Home Forum	8
Songs in the Night [With Hungarian Translation]	
Maine Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Social Progress Conference	9
The Children's Page	10
Boston and New England News	9, 11
Radio Timetable	11
Shopping Column	11
Local Arts and Theater News	11
Financial Pages	12, 13, 14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Huge Loan Bill Is Tempered To Aid Neutrality

Spending-Lending Plan as introduced cuts original amount and omits foreign loans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—The Administration lending-spending program was introduced into Congress today with the amount materially curtailed and the proposed loans to foreign governments eliminated.

The self-liquidating nature of the program was also re-emphasized and a provision added that any departure from this phase must require additional Congressional action.

Instead of Mr. Roosevelt's original proposal to advance $500,000,000 in loans to foreign governments to facilitate American exports which aroused bitter opposition, the Export-Import Bank would loan $100,000,000 to finance foreign exports.

As now introduced by Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Leader, and Representative Henry Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee the program sets up a top limit of $2,700,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time, with an estimated initial appropriation of $770,000,000 of new money for the current fiscal year.

The measure is called "the Barkley-Steagall Self-Liquidating Projects Act of 1939." Its authors explain that it will create "no new agency nor disturb any existing authority." The following sums would be made available for the following purposes:

What Is Provided

Non-federal public works of a self-liquidating character, $350,000,000.

Self-liquidating express port roads and highway improvements, $750,000,000.

Rolling stock and shop equipment for lease to railroads, $500,000,000.

Rural electrification loans, $460,000,000 (plus $40,000,000 already appropriated).

Self-liquidating farm tenancy loans, $500,000,000 (plus not

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Quebec to Have Movies Again After 5-Week Tax Protest

QUEBEC, July 10 (CP)—Quebec City's 11 moving picture theaters closed for five weeks because of operators' protest against an increase in the civic amusement tax, decided to reopen today.

According to Bernard Devlin, legal counsel for the theater operators, the reopening follows an agreement between Premier Maurice Duplessis and Mayor Lucien Borne for repeal of the amusement surtax. It came shortly after Premier Duplessis in a letter delivered to the Quebec Mayor suggested "immediate" disappearance of the tax increase which caused the City's 11 theaters to close June 2 in protest.

Mayor Borne in a letter to the Premier had asked how the City should proceed to repeal the tax since it had been put into effect by the Provincial Legislature.

The Premier's reply was a request that the "City Council decree immediate abolition of the tax, on the assurance that necessary Provincial legislation for the repeal will be submitted at the next session of the Legislature."

The Premier's letter said that the Legislature had provided for the surtax "at the request of municipal authorities" and that the text of the measure had been "prepared by City Council."

"It seems evident today that this additional tax which you asked was harmful to the best interests of Quebec, prejudicial to the rights of the working class, and in the nature of increasing unemployment," the letter said.

The Mayor's communication to the Premier had also contained a request for an increase from two to five per cent in a new tax on liquor sales to reimburse the City for its loss by repeal of the amusement tax.

Following the decision for reopening, theater operators rushed arrangements to get films of which the City movie fans have been deprived since the picture houses closed their doors in June.

For more than three weeks the theater men had been armed with a petition bearing the signatures of nearly 30,000 Quebec citizens demanding removal of the tax increase on the ground it was harmful to the City's tourist business and as a result, harmful also to the trade of hotels, restaurants, and Quebec shops.

Once or twice during early negotiations for settlement of the disagreement over the tax, the petition has been waved under the noses of City fathers.

But their only reply was a suggestion that the theaters operate for a year under the increased impost to "prove it was harmful."

That was two weeks ago, and the theaters countered with a quick refusal claiming they had tried the tax during May and the trial had shown to their satisfaction that further operation would not be "profitable."

Lately, the situation was deadlocked. City authorities drew up plans for opening two municipal movie theaters and went as far as purchasing two projectors for $3,500.

The theater men investigated the legality of the project and then outside their establishments kept up displays of posters telling of "23 taxes amounting to 40 per cent of receipts" paid by movie houses in Quebec.

All that time the City's movie fans became evening strollers, and boardwalks and parks in the city enjoyed a popularity greater than in years. Increases were noted in attendance at sports events.

A few moviegoers took ferries, crossed Quebec Harbor, and saw pictures in Levis. Some were reported to have made trips as far away as Three Rivers, 90 miles west of Quebec, to see one movie or another.

Greatest disappointment of the fans over the theater closing, however, was caused by loss of newsreels of the tour of the King and Queen in Western Canada and the United States.

High School Association Remains a Family Affair

ROSCOE, N. Y. (AP)—The Roscoe High School Alumni Association kept its record intact July 7 when it chose as officers three members of one family.

Richard, Howard and Ruth Branning were elected President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively. They succeeded Russell, Vera and Marian Twaddel, who succeeded Ivan, Herbert and George Johnston.

Justice Stone Adopted By Blackfeet Indians

GLACIER PARK, Mont. (AP)—Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court is the newest adopted son of the Blackfeet Indian Tribe.

He was named Pitaochtan, or Eagle Shield. The tribe christened Mrs. Stone Pitaki, or Eagle Woman.

Britain to Help Poles If Reich Imperils Danzig

Chamberlain rules out any one-sided action by Danzig—Poland urges home newspapers to avoid provocative articles—Atmosphere quieter, but vital issue remains.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's plain speaking on Danzig today coincides with a definite lessening of tension over the Free City issue.

But informed circles ascribe the quieter atmosphere solely to tactical considerations on the part of the German Government. Fundamental improvement, it is declared, can only come about when an answer has been given to the fundamental question—shall disputes be solved by discussion or by force? There is at present no sign of Reichsführer Hitler's being ready for discussion.

The Prime Minister said:

"Recent occurrences in Danzig have inevitably given rise to fears that it is intended to settle her future status by unilateral action organized by surreptitious methods, thus presenting Poland and other powers with a fait accompli.

"In such circumstances, any action taken by Poland to restore the situation would, it is suggested, be represented as an act of aggression on her part and if her action were supported by other powers they would be accused of aiding and abetting her in the use of force."

Guarantees Reaffirmed

He reiterated Britain's determination to fulfill her undertaking to go to Poland's aid in event of a "clear threat to her independence which she considered it vital to resist with her national forces."

Meanwhile the soft pedal is being applied generally to the Danzig problem. Herr Hitler, it is stated, is not going to Danzig. The Danzigers themselves are reported to be slowing down the work of importing arms. The Polish Government is urging its newspapers not to be provocative.

But—and this is a point stressed by an expert authority—one word from the Führer can start the whole business up again.

Meanwhile both the Axis and the peace front group are busy trying to consolidate their respective diplomatic positions. Moscow talks are stated to be progressing as well as can be expected though without any definite result so far.

Deadlock on Moscow Pact

There is a growing feeling here, however, that Moscow's desire for specific guarantees to smaller Baltic states and British determination not to guarantee nations which do not want to be guaranteed may prove an insuperable obstacle to full agreement.

On the Axis side George Kiosseivanoff, Bulgarian Premier, has just concluded his visit to Berlin where like Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, he succeeded in avoiding any definite commitment.

It is believed that what Germany asked both these statesmen was not to join the Axis, but to give definite promise that they would remain neutral in any general conflict. Both, it is understood, succeeded in avoiding doing so.

Popular sentiment through Central Europe is known to be overwhelmingly anti-axis and prodemocracies. But interest, economic as well as political, pulls Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other southern States in one direction; affection pulls in another.

Bulgaria in Middle Course

Despite the warm words written during Mr. Kiosseivanoff's stay in Berlin about Germany and Bulgaria having been allies in the World War there is reason to believe that Berlin has no illusions about getting Bulgaria on the German side today. If it had, a short stay in Sofia would soon provide disillusionment.

Another consideration, however, which weighs with Germany is the fact that if Bulgaria declared itself on Germany's side certain other states would immediately be driven into the opposite camp.

Hence observers in the Balkans do not expect such an attempt will be made just now. Neutral Balkans, according to a highly placed German officer visiting there this summer would suit the German book better than Balkans divided into two camps, since Germany could at best only hope to win the weaker states with territorial ambitions. The stronger ones, which only want to keep what they've got, would then throw in their lot with the democracies.

Text of Chambrlain statement: Page 4.

Arrests Halt Plot to Seize Control of Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 10 (AP)—An alleged plot to seize Government buildings yesterday while Chilean armed forces were taking an oath to the flag at Cousino Park was reported today to have been frustrated with the arrest of eight persons.

An official of the Interior Ministry said the Popular Front Government of President Aguirre Cerda had been aware of "plotting" against it since it took office last December.

The so-called "plot against public order" was said to have involved several retired army officers and carabineros who already were in jail on charges connected with the killing of participants in last September's unsuccessful Nazi putsch.

The eight persons detained yesterday out of nearly two score arrested for questioning were described as "merely instruments of the plot."

The nature of the alleged conspiracy was made known by Deputy Juan Rossetti who attended a conference of garrison chiefs and members of Parliament last night at the Interior Ministry, where the results of the police investigation were outlined.

Señor Rossetti quoted the Interior Minister as saying that the scheme involved "persons without political influence." The police were said to have been led to the plotters by "several denunciations."

Sight-Seers Flocking To Bonneville Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—When the Federal Government constructed the Bonneville Dam across the Columbia River at this point it was announced that the project was a "transportation-irrigation-electrification" program. It now appears that one item was omitted, namely, "tourist attraction."

A survey covering the first five months of this year discloses that the Dam has decidedly taken its place as one of the show spots of the Northwest.

McNutt's Presidential Aims May Be Swerved by New Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—Paul V. McNutt, retiring High Commissioner to the Philippines, is believed to have accepted today appointment by President Roosevelt as head of the new Federal Security Agency to take effect at an early future date. Mr. McNutt conferred with the President, and, while he has not yet resigned his Philippine post, is understood to have signified his willingness to enter the Federal Administration. There is a less likely chance that he may become Secretary of the Navy, but in any event he is joining forces with the New Deal.

Thus Mr. McNutt leaves the "middle of the road" position he charted when arriving in Washington as a Presidential aspirant last week, and comes down definitely on the Roosevelt side of the fence.

The President is said to have promised the Hoosier leader that his campaign for the Democratic nomination can go on uninterruptedly. That does not necessarily mean that the President endorses Mr. McNutt's campaign. It means that Mr. McNutt is being taken into the Roosevelt camp, but with a free hand to go on with his Presidential efforts.

Two Explanations Possible

Two conflicting explanations may be put upon these facts: first, that even though the McNutt campaign continues, it is now within the control of the New Deal—may, in fact, be bottled up. Second, that Mr. McNutt has received Presidential approval—is the chief New Deal heir apparent.

A measure of truth is probably in both explanations. Already, Mr. McNutt has announced that he will not seek the Presidential nomination if President Roosevelt wishes a third term. Therefore, his campaign is entirely at Mr. Roosevelt's pleasure. On the other hand, if the President doesn't run himself, if he wishes a new Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. McNutt is close at hand. And it is pretty difficult to bottle up an able politician like Mr. McNutt.

That the Indiana leader, back in the United States so briefly, feels it political wisdom to join the Roosevelt camp is one of the most significant developments of recent days. It indicates that in his expert judgment, the political balance is still with the President rather than with the tumultuous opposition. It may also indicate—although this is more speculative—that the President does not really want to run for a third term, and is grooming the first up-and-coming alternative New Dealer who has appeared.

Reversal of Former Policy

The event is a sensational reversal of Mr. McNutt's political prospect of a few months or even weeks ago. Then he bore marks of Administration displeasure. His service in the Philippines, however important in its own right, was by way of being a political exile. Now he has turned the exile to an asset by returning uncommitted and unscarred by the party battles of the last two years.

It may be, of course, that President Roosevelt feels it good political strategy to take a possible opponent into camp. But Mr. McNutt doesn't feel that he is being taken into camp. He holds, rather, that the Federal post will give him great advantages. As Administrator of the new Federal Security Agency, he would handle not only the Social Security Board, but the Civilian Conservation Corps, the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Education, the National Youth Administration, and the Public Health Service.

Great Political Advantages

The possibilities of these various agencies are unlimited, even their political advantages. A great appeal to youth—often overlooked but highly important voting group—could emerge from service to them along these lines. Mr. McNutt already has an inside track with the American Legion. And the Social Security Board makes its appeal to the elderly.

The Hoosier leader was offered the FSA job last week by President Roosevelt, and told to give his answer on his next appointment which takes place today. Meantime, the Navy Secretaryship became vacant and introduced an element of uncertainty, but Mr. McNutt leans toward the security post.

Whether the appointment will be announced at once remains uncertain. Mr. McNutt says he still has a good deal of work to finish as High Commissioner to the Philippines, but presumably he could rush through it in time to have his new post confirmed by the Senate before adjournment.

Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, today confirmed the supposition that Mr. McNutt would get a Federal post, but declined to say when or what it would be.

Drew $18,000 a Year

Mr. McNutt is expected to resign as High Commissioner within a short time. In that post he drew $18,000 a year, the top salary paid to any American administrative official below the President. As head of the FSA he would get $12,000.

The McNutt appointment would supersede two other serious prospects for this important job: Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior. Mr. Dykstra, too, receives a much higher salary as a university president than he would in government service. Mr. Chapman was therefore the most likely prospect. Miss Josephine Roche, also mentioned for the job, is believed to be occupied with her private business as president of the Rocky Mountain Coal Company. Mr. Chapman, is regarded as an able administrator and may still be the appointee.

Philadelphia Experiment Succeeds

Wide World

Quaker City First to Launch Autogiro Mail Service

Taking off with 28,171 pieces of mail on its maiden trip from the roof of the Philadelphia post office to the Camden airport, an autogiro demonstrated its efficacy as a time-saver. It made the trip in six minutes. The service has proved a success and may be introduced elsewhere.

British Party Takes Stills of Wild Life In Canadian Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 300 "stills" of wild life in Canada's national parks, together with a large number of moving picture reels, were taken by the Animal Lovers Tour Club, which recently journeyed all the way from England to make a tour of the game preserves in Western Canada.

The tour club was organized in England by Harper Cory, lecturer on wild life, in order to promote interest in animals. The tour, which was made by members of the club at an individual expense of nearly $1,000, lasted several weeks. Lectures and articles on Canada's national parks are to be given by members of the party on their return to England.

Among the places visited was Beaver Lodge, in Saskatchewan, home of the late Grey Owl, famous Canadian Indian naturalist, whose experience with beavers is known throughout the world.

Air Taxi Service Predicted As Autogiro Mail Succeeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Air taxi service within the limits of big cities, carrying passengers and express, as well as mail between the central postoffice and the major airport, is forecast by aviation authorities upon the start here of the world's first autogiro mail route.

Opening of the tiny six-mile hop between the roof of the Philadelphia postoffice and the Camden airport led Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, general manager of Eastern Air Lines, which has the contract, and W. Wallace Kellett, president of the Kellett Autogiro Corporation, which supplied the autogiro, to voice these predictions.

The new autogiro service was also hailed as one of the biggest steps in letter carrying since the advent of the pony express by W. W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of airmail, who likewise participated in the ceremonies inaugurating the latest type of mail transportation.

Mr. Howes reported that airmail service between postoffice roofs in New York and Philadelphia was being discussed by his department. Likelihood of the duplication of the Philadelphia experiment in other large cities was predicted by Joseph F. Gallagher, Philadelphia postmaster.

The autogiro in use here is equipped with a slow landing speed of 25 miles an hour, much slower than that of the standard airplane, and a top speed of about 125 miles. It made its first round trip in 15 minutes, carrying 28,171 pieces of mail going and 22,841 returning, and cutting off about 35 minutes of the round-trip time required by truck.

Syrian Constitution Suspended by French

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 10 (AP)—Gabriel Puaux, French High Commissioner for Syria, has suspended the Constitution of the Republic of Syria and appointed a Council of Directors to rule the mandated state under his direction.

M. Puaux's action followed the resignation July 7 of President Hashim el Atassi, which left Syria without any native central government, since the Cabinet had resigned several days earlier. The President and Cabinet quit in protest against France's failure to grant Syria independence.

Local political circles expressed belief that the French move would prove a preliminary to changing the Republic into a Kingdom with a puppet ruler similar to those of French protectorates in Africa and Asia.

The quarrel between successive nationalist governments, demanding that France ratify an independence treaty, and French administrative officials came to a head July 9 when the High Commissioner published a new decentralization program.

That program provided administrators for three important Syrian districts to be responsible immediately to the French High Commissioner rather than to the Syrian Government.

Long Exile Indicated

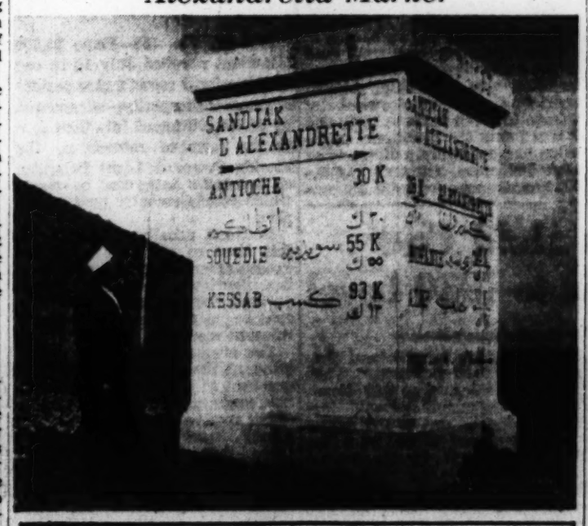
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Lebanon—It is reported here that the British Government intends keeping the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, leader of the Arab extremists, who has taken refuge in Syria, and other leaders of his party, in exile. These reports say that the purpose is to give the Arab Opposition a free hand in establishing a sound foothold—a procedure similar to that followed by France in Syria after the 1925 insurrection. These reports have led to rumors that these exiles are every day growing more pessimistic over their chances of returning to Palestine.

Moreover, recent statements made by Gabriel Puaux, French High Commissioner, calling attention to the close connection between the Palestinian and Syrian problems, are felt to be definitely unfavorable to the Mufti, who has maintained complete silence on all political matters in accordance with the French Government's demands, since his "escape" from Jerusalem to Beirut more than a year ago.

Contributing also to the atmosphere of pessimism in Arab centers, is the delay in publication of French proposals in regard to Turkey. This is taken to mean that the Aleppo district may be ceded along with the Sanjak of Alexandretta, the government of which is now entirely in Turkish hands, although strangely enough, the French military is still in control of police duties.

Alexandretta Marker



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Combined Direction Post and Milestone

Dispute over the Sanjak was settled by recent Franco-Turkish treaty. Below—Map of the Territory.

Congress Ponders Demand of Labor For WPA Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—A prediction that Congress will stand fast on the 130-hour work month for the WPA was made here by Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, as labor union spokesmen planned to push for a return to the "prevailing wage" system.

Though thousands of WPA workers are still out on "strike" in protest of the longer work month at the same wage, many were expected to return before their five days of grace, allowed by Col. Francis C. Harrington, has expired, especially since it is becoming generally understood that any remedial action must come through congressional amendment to the relief bill.

Several bills eliminating the protested 130-hour provision are ready for Congress, but it is doubtful whether even the joint efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations will bring their passage about.

Taylor Stands by Action

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the House Committee that recommended abandoning union wage scales, is adamant in his opposition to rescinding the action.

"I firmly believe it was a mistake to establish the prevailing wage principle in the first place," he says. "It is an inducement to make relief work a life career at the expense of others and to organize their ballots to give themselves the balance of power in our elections.

"The current WPA strikes against our democratic system of government evidence the seriousness of the consequences of the 'prevailing wage.'"

To a delegation of labor leaders who visited him yesterday, Col. Franicis C. Harrington, Work Projects Commission, reiterated his opposition to the shorter hour system, which he said, impaired efficiency on construction projects and tempted workers to hold private jobs in addition to WPA employment. The delegation included Harry C. Bates, President of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasters of America; Daniel O. Collins, First Vice-President of the same union; Herbert Rivers, Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and D. W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Comes Before Conference

After a fruitless interview with the WPA chief, the union leaders said they would plan further action at the Wednesday meeting of all A. F. of L. leaders called to Washington by President William Green.

That same day, Colonel Harrington will be holding a meeting of WPA regional directors in Chicago, to discuss the adjustments necessary in putting the 130-hour week, the new nongeographic wage scale, and the 30-day furlough for long-time WPA workers into effect. The latter two sections, Colonel Harrington believes, hold more real dynamite than the 130-hour week. They become effective Sept. 1.

An appeal to hundreds of thousands of Negroes on the WPA to "be sane" and not to strike under any circumstances against the WPA law has been sent out by Edgar G. Brown, President of the Government Employees, Inc., an organization claiming membership in 32 states.

The newly formed Workers' Security Federation, rival of the Workers' Alliance of America, also announced that it had advised its 30,000 members in 27 states to return to work. "All our group desired was an effective protest," union officials explained. "This does not mean," they added, "that we have ceased to protest certain provisions of the relief bill."

Preliminary reports from 36 states indicated to WPA chiefs that about 75,000 persons were involved in the WPA strikes, but these figures were admittedly incomplete. Full reports are now on their way from all WPA administrators.

British Columbia Tops Canadian Lumber Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Nearly half of the lumber output of Canada in 1937 came from British Columbia. A federal report on the industry shows the respective totals as $46,727,302 and $23,247,405, net value.

Bars for Prison Warden

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Frank Craven, deputy warden of Holmesburg Prison when four convicts perished in heated punishment cells last August, was sentenced July 7 to one to three years in prison. He was convicted of involuntary manslaughter Jan 12. He immediately appealed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court. His bail was continued. Former Superintendent James Mills and seven guards were acquitted.

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Feminist Leaders Consider Role in Aid of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Leaders of feminism in Europe and beyond it are considering the question of throwing in the lot of the women's movement with the struggle for democracy.

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which is holding its eleventh triennial conference here, sees itself "at the crossroads." Is it wise—or even possible—to conduct a successful women's movement within a civilization trembling between democratic and totalitarian doctrines? Would it not be wiser in the long run to give all possible support to the establishment of a system of democracy which alone can afford full opportunity and freedom to women?

Women, it is recognized here, have not as yet established themsedves in political life firmly enough to exercise any marked influence upon it. Yet the influence of women is vitally necessary to politics, and the fact has raised wide discussion among delegates who feel that, with the old political systems likely to be swept from beneath their feet, it is time to consider means of preserving those forms of government which afford individual liberty.

School Extension Urged

Two suggestions have been put forward by Dr. Posthumus van der Groot and Dr. Corry Tendeloo, of Holland. The first of these recognizes that, at present, only a minority of women are actually capable of real interest in the "typically masculine and abstract political systems of today," and proposes therefore that effort shall be made by organized women to increase the number of this small section—a task which, it says, might be accomplished through the foundation of schools for women citizens conducted on lines similar to those of the Fogelstad School in Sweden.

The second suggestion concerns those women who, for the time being, are "definitely not attracted by politics," but who should nevertheless be enrolled in the ranks of active democratic defense.

To such women, the main interest in public life lies in the direction of useful social work. The need in this case is for better organization of the home, of the problems of consumption, of the care of children and also of the poor. Yielding to a demand for better education, they will be led to recognize the uses of the vote and the necessity of a political organization with the object of preserving a field in which such voting may be exercised.

Aware of Threatened Rights

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the Alliance President, declared that women, while more self-confident in themselves, are less self-confident in themselves, are less self-confident as human beings. They are more nearly the equals of men than at any time in history, but at the same time are becoming increasingly aware that all the rights that men in the first instance, and women in the second instance, struggled to obtain are now either destroyed or held so precariously that there is no telling whether they may not have disappeared tomorrow.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby declared that, while recognizing the growing necessity in these days of the establishment of equal status between men and women, it is not possible for women to stand out on a purely feminist platform. They must, she says, be humanists as well as feminists in order to preserve in society those rights which they so greatly desire to share.

Bolivia Sets Regulations For All Exports of Tin

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The government July 8 imposed strict regulations on Bolivian tin exports which comprise the bulk of the Nation's international trade.

Finance officials said active or passive resistance to the restrictions would be "high treason" and make offenders subject to penalties provided in a lengthy Government decree to prevent the "flight of national funds."

The decree, to become effective July 16, ordered that all receipts from tin exports must be handled by the Central Bank of Bolivia which will pay exporters partly in Bolivian currency and will retain 50 per cent of the foreign exchange received to finance Government expenditures.

All tin dealings must have approval of the bank which operates under the finance ministry.

The Government said it planned to build up a stabilization fund by a 2½ per cent tax on all tin exports to be used to compensate for world price fluctuations.

Exporters, in addition, are required by the new rules to leave on deposit at the bank five per cent of their receipts in a reserve fund of foreign currency to meet emergencies.

A Solar Water Heater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—Old Man Sol is being put to work to supply hot water for residents of low-rent housing projects, built with U. S. Housing Authority loans.

The money-saving experiment is to be tried out first at Edison Courts, in Miami, Fla., where "solar heaters" are being installed on the roof of each dwelling.

The heaters are shallow, glass-covered boxes, through which run a series of copper pipes. Water therein will be heated to a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit within a few hours. The hot water will be drawn off and stored in an insulated tank, on the roof.

Although the initial cost of the solar heaters is somewhat greater than the cost of conventional types, maintenance expenses are practically nil. The expected life of each heater is about 30 years.

Use of solar heaters is also proposed for projects in Sarasota, Fla., Hawaii and another project in Miami.

Lower Postal Rate On Books Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's extension of lowered postal rates on books to June 30, 1941, has received the praise of U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker.

From statistics supplied to the Office of Education by schools and libraries, it is estimated that these institutions alone will save at least $1,600,000 annually from limited book budgets.

"By this economy more money for the purchase of needed books and a corresponding greater circulation and use of books cannot help but result," says Dr. Studebaker.

Reports also show many indications of freer interchange of books in the interest of research and culture. Certain State Universities are finding it possible to extend benefits to research workers beyond State boundaries. National education and civic organizations are distributing their publications more widely.

The 1½-cent per pound rate on books regardless of zone means that isolated ranchers in Wyoming pay no more in transportation charges on a book from New York than do residents in Yonkers or Brooklyn.

Akron Youth Wins Model Plane Prize

DETROIT, July 10 (AP)—Henry Thomas, Jr., Akron, Ohio, was announced as winner of the Grand National Prize July 10 at the close of the National Model Airplane Contest. He receives the Exchange Club trophy and an aviation course.

Mr. Thomas compiled 200 points with first place in the flying scale class, second in the Class B power craft, and fourth in the outdoor cabin competition.

Runner-up was Dick Korda of Cleveland, whose prize is a Great Lakes cruise. He scored 165 points with first in the Wakefield international contest, fourth in Class B power, sixth in outdoor models, and seventh in the open class power planes.

Walter Good of Kalamazoo, Mich., won the radio-controlled power model event with 89 points. Joe Raspanti of Brooklyn was second with 11 and Elmer Wassman of New Philadelphia, Ohio, third, with 9.

Gasoline-powered models also competed on the final day. In Class B for juniors and seniors Max Wessem of New Philadelphia, Ohio, was first; Herbert Friedlander of Brooklyn, second, and Robert Hoffmeyer of Akron, third. The first three places in the open class were taken, in order, by Robert Besse of Cleveland, Thomas, and Korda.

Children Present Puppets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The children's summer theater, a new feature of Converse College's summer school, is presenting a series of plays and marionette performances. The youngsters have constructed their own puppets and designed and painted their own scenery.

California Police To Meet for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Police officers from all sections of the State will assemble here on July 24, for a two weeks' course in the various police sciences, to be given at the University of California in cooperation with the California State Department of Education, Federal law enforcement agencies and State and municipal peace officers' societies.

The faculty is to be drawn from these various groups, with each instructor a recognized "expert" in his field. It is planned to make the course the most complete of its kind to be given to date in the West.

Beneš Completes Plans For Visit to Europe

CHICAGO (AP)—Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, applied July 8 for his income tax clearance papers preparatory to sailing for Europe. All aliens who derived income during their visit to the United States must obtain clearance papers before leaving, officials explained. Dr. Beneš has been lecturing at the University of Chicago and made several speaking tours.

Dr. Beneš will leave Chicago July 11 and will sail from New York on the George Washington, July 12. He plans to return in the fall to continue teaching at the university.

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Six New Louisiana Tangles Spur Inquiry Despite Rebuff

BATON ROUGE, La., July 10 (AP)—Rebuffed in an attempt to obtain Federal reports from a separate inquiry into State affairs, Louisiana officials sought today to unravel more of the fantastically tangled "financial irregularities" at Louisiana State University.

At the same time, a Federal grand jury at New Orleans met to pursue its ever-widening investigations of the University, and WPA and PWA activities in the State.

Louisiana Attorney General David M. Ellison last week wired United States Attorney General Frank Murphy at Washington that he understood this Federal body had received reports on violations of State laws, and asked that these be made accessible to him.

Mr. Murphy wired in reply: "Would be happy to comply with your request and will keep it under consideration. At present, however, and pending further inquiry it is deemed inadvisable to divulge any information in our possession. Thanks for your message."

New Developments

New developments emphasized the far-reaching spread of the University scandal.

These were:

1. Arrest by Federal authorities of Eugene Barksdale, assistant construction superintendent at the University, on charges of conspiracy with James Marshall "and others unknown to divert and use WPA labor and material to private purpose." Mr. Marshall, a WPA foreman, and George Caldwell, former superior to Barksdale, previously were arrested on similar charges.

2. Announcement by Mr. Ellison that the name of former Gov. O. K. Allen, who passed on in office in January, 1936, clearly had been forged on $118,000 of University bonds used by Dr. James Monroe Smith in market operations while he was President of the University, and disclosure he had available nearly $2,000,000 in University bonds, most of them of unauthorized issues, of which $502,000 in bonds still are missing. Another forgery of a deceased man's name on other bonds used by Dr. Smith also was alleged.

3. Declaration by J. Fair Hardin,, Special Assistant Attorney General brought into the case by Gov. Earl K. Long to handle criminal prosecutions, that investigations thus far show minutes of the University's Board of Supervisors had been forged, $400,000 of University funds embezzled, and $475,000 of forged bonds issued in its name; and forgery of Governor Allen's signature on hundreds of bonds in two other issues."

4. An intimation by Governor Long the State Legislature may be summoned in special session, and disclosure by Mr. Hardin that Governor Long told him "I don't want anybody made a goat. I don't want anyone who is innocent to be persecuted, but I want everybody who is guilty sent to Angola (Louisiana State Penitentiary). These are the only instructions I have."

5. Announcement in New Orleans by United States District Attorney Rene A. Viosca that a joint Federal-PWA investigation will be made of the $12,500,000 State charity hospital project there, one of the world's largest hospitals, built during the last two years with the aid of a $3,600,000 PWA grant, and damaged to an estimated amount of $60,000 by settling.

Hospital Inquiry

6. The announcement by Harvey G. Fields, United States Attorney in Shreveport, that he had turned over to the Department of Justice and WPA investigators, and that an investigation was under way of complaints of immorality in National Youth Administration work, charges property constructed with WPA funds had been converted to private use, and charges names were added to WPA rolls in a ward there prior to a school board election.

"We have just started," Mr. Hardin asserted. "We are all working as hard as we can toward unravelling an amazing tangle. We are taking up first the matters in which Dr. Smith and L. S. U. bonds are involved, and trying to determine who else, if anybody, is involved with Dr. Smith. He can, if he wishes, aid greatly in clearing this up."

Dr. Smith, meanwhile, is in the East Baton Rouge parish jail, having abandoned efforts to make $50,000 bond on a charge of having embezzled $100,000 in University funds.

Mr. Ellison, together with Frank S. Shattuck, State Supervisor of Public Funds, disclosed that Dr. Smith had available $1,881,000 University bonds, most of them unauthorized securities, for his market speculation.

Of this amount, they said, Dr. Smith attempted to use $964,000 bonds in his trading operations and actually did use $589,000 as collateral with Fenner and Beane, New Orleans brokerage firm, without the University's authority or knowledge.

Tribes on Hand for Gay Calgary Week

Pageant of Empire unfolded — Indians wear brilliant costumes — Royal visit remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta — Though Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, have left Canada, the prestige conferred upon Calgary by their visit here is very much sensed, and this week's celebration is designated British Empire Year.

Even the Indian village at Victoria Park, Calgary, is a little more attractive than usual, if that is possible, and the costumes of the Sarcees, Blackfeet, and Stonys are of an unsurpassable brilliance, for their beaded buckskin costumes, stately headdresses and cleverly worked moccasins had to be of an unforgettable spotlessness to dazzle royalty, and their brilliancy is still undimmed.

The tribes are all there in teepees and chuck wagons, for Calgary's festive week is a real holiday for them; their only duties to cook meals and look imposing for their white visitors and take their customary part in the annual events, the first one being the spectacular three-mile parade.

Though the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the 20 bands playing, the Sarcees, Blackfeet, and Stonys on gayly bedecked horses thrill the spectators, as well as the cowboys in their picturesque costume, there is an anticipatory suspense, a waiting for something.

Empire on Parade

And as a climax to the parade comes "The Pageant of Empire" —15 floats representing the far-away corners of the British Empire, with bands preceding and following it and with each float headed by its flag-bearer, then a page with a banner showing the name of the float and its sponsor, for no advertising is on any float itself. For months past leading firms of the City have been at work making the floats realistic with the emblems and characteristics of each country.

There is Canada, a built-up throne surrounded by large maple leaves and driven by a huge, imitation beaver, with crests of the various provinces of the Dominion around the float. Before the cheers for their "Lady of the Snows" have ceased, comes England, a replica of Westminster Abbey with the flag of St. George above and John Bull himself surveying it from a throne flanked by the British lions, and with beaver board cut-outs of ships and the waves of the seven seas at his feet.

Wales has its glittering black coal, on which miners are seated with their picks, and, by way of contrast, two girls in Welsh costumes, one playing a harp, the other singing a Welsh air. Scotland's float has a large Glengarry hat in front and built up in back is "Braemar Castle," while the sides are plaid-designed St. Andrew's crosses and large cut-out thistles. A huge shamrock is the dominant note for the Irish float, as well as the Irish coat-of-arms surounded by shamrocks and Irish colleens.

Fishing Theme

Newfoundland is represented by a huge fish flanked by two fishermen in typical fishermen's togs and with the sides of the float portraying rocks. A huge diamond is South Africa, surrounded by gold nuggets and Dutch figures, while Australia displays a large kangaroo and lyre birds facing a hemisphere on which are palms, surmounted by a star and on an ornate seat is an Australian girl.

Behind New Zealand's prominently displayed coat-of-arms is glimpsed Captain Cook's ship. India has elephants. An Indian potentate rides on one of these beasts of burden, haughtily aloof in a howdah, and brass work and bright-colored flowers lend atmosphere.

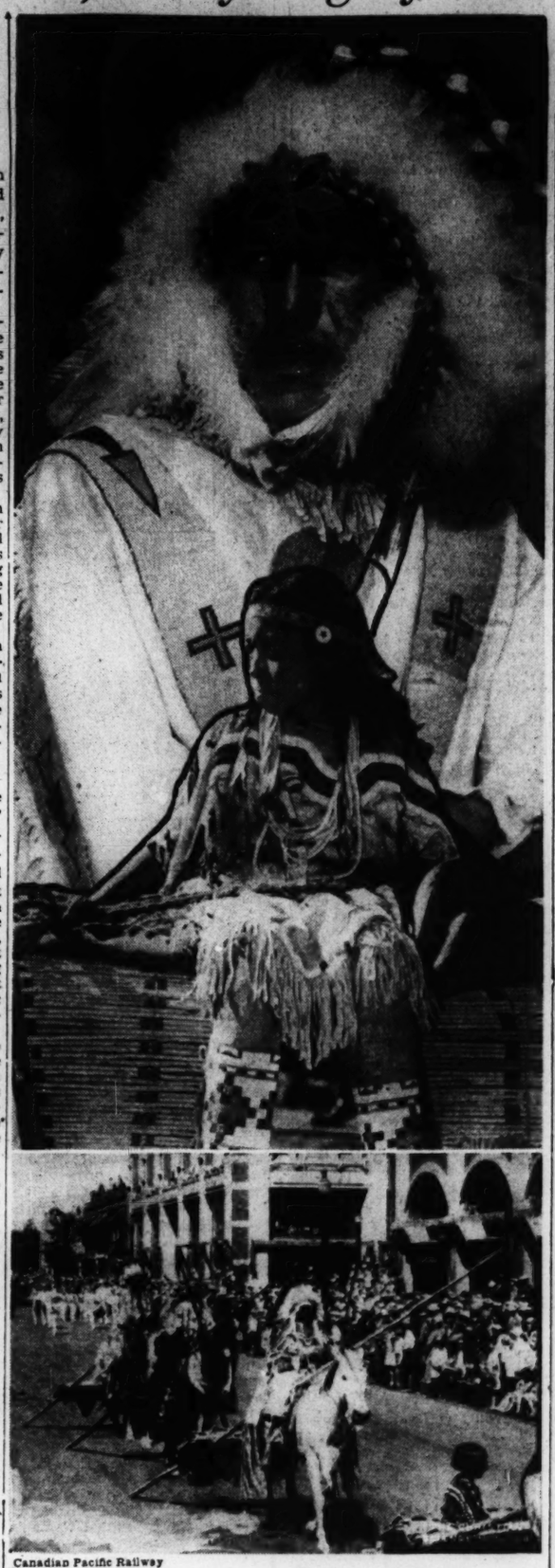
Gibraltar's float is the "Rock" and a giant key—the key to the Mediterranean. A pagoda strikes the fitting note for Hong Kong with a British ship and Chinese lanterns and bamboo for the Orient.

Stately Egypt

A giant Sphynx is for Egypt, standing as it does between two palm trees, with pyramids in the background. The float of the British West Indies is an old-fashioned galley. Oars as well as sails are used. Crests of the various islands in the group are seen.

And last is the float depicting the British Empire, a gigantic British crown with glittering "precious stones" cut out of actual glass in a metallic frame and finished with gold leaf. On a throne of real velvet Britannia is seated and at the four corners, respectively, there is a soldier, a sailor, a member of the Royal Air Force, and a Mounted Policeman.

So the audience has sailed "the seven seas," and today, and during the rest of the week, can watch the cowboys make flapjacks on the stoves they set up, see Indians parade by tribes, or else have a quiet chat in the old-timers' hut and visit the Indian village with the placidly smiling Indian woman a gracious hostess.



Canadian Pacific Railway

Indians on Parade in Calgary's Gay Fete

Behind the Headlines

It is commonly believed that Japan abolished its medieval feudalistic system of government in 1871, but current developments in the Island Kingdom show this is not so. It was the fighting two-sword men, the samurai, who really ran Japan in the old days, and it is their modern counterpart, ambitious young officers of the Army, who usually run it today.

Every Japanese Cabinet is dependent for its existence upon their approval. They have overthrown more than one Cabinet by assassination when necessary. There is nothing improper about this in Japanese eyes. Japan may have taken on the trappings of western civilization, but the thinking of its people, so far as politics is concerned, is right where it was in the days of the shogunate, before 1868.

Unlimited Power

Then, the samurai held unlimited power over the civilian population, and their successors still feel they have this power.

It was the samurai who offered the most vigorous resistance to the admission of Occidentals into their country. It is their modern counterparts, the Army officers, who are largely responsible for Japan's clashes with Europeans and Americans in the occupied portions of China.

Heroes—Not Assassins

In any other nation, officers who launched out upon such adventures as the Japanese began at Peiping, two years ago, without orders from their superiors, would be called insubordinate. Officers who shot down members of the Cabinet, as was done in February, 1936, would be called assassins. But not in Japan. There, they are heroes, not assassins, and they are not insubordinate, but patriotic.

Crack the hard shell of Japanese thinking, and you will find not modern civilization, but medieval military feudalism. It is just as well to recognize the fact.

A Great Difference

Rapidly as public opinion is solidifying on international questions, it is still possible, in the democracies, for dissidents to speak their minds. At a time when the British Government is taking the firmest stand it has yet taken against Reichführer Hitler's policy of conquest, Dean Inge speaks out in London and says, "We ought to admit that we have been too ready to attribute to German intrigue every rebelliousness in our Empire, from India to Palestine and even to Irish criminals. We are not free of blame. We are censorious and slow to enter into alien points of view."

And at a time when the general trend in the United States is one of sympathy for Great Britain and France, Senator Borah asks his colleagues, "What is the difference between the democracies of Europe in questions touching international affairs? When the hour came for the dictators and the democracies to join in an international movement of stupendous moment, that is, to destroy, to literally murder the one real democracy (Czechoslovakia) in Europe, what was the distinction in the principles applied by the dictators and the democracies?

The important thing is not whether one agrees with these spokesmen, but the fact they are permitted to speak their thoughts. That, as Senator Borah must realize, is the real difference between the dictatorships and the democracies.

Faddists 'Roasted'

Food faddists receive a friendly "roasting" at the hands of Jennie I. Rowntree, Professor of Home Economics in the University of Washington. In one of those valuable little pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, she takes them to task for their gullibility.

These people, she says, go vitamin mad, diligently consuming worthless "health" products. If the money this group has spent foolishly had been used for sensible foods, both American health and American agriculture would be in a better state. Faddists are found particularly among the well-to-do. They worry unduly over their own health, fuss over their children's appetites, and make eating a task instead of a pleasure." In the field of food, as in all others, there is no substitute for common sense.

Rex Miller

Lawyers Are Warned to Lower Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 (AP)—The American Bar Association convention opened today with delegates studying an assertion by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson that lawyers must arrange a cut-rate service for wage earners or risk government control of their profession.

"Our bar," Mr. Jackson declared, "cannot claim to be discharging its full duty to society by rendering service that is out of reach of an increasing proportion of our people."

The Solicitor General spoke yesterday at a gathering of the Junior Bar Conference, composed of lawyers under 35. The junior group's meeting was preliminary to the opening of the six-day convention program which has brought many of America's leading men to San Francisco.

Another main topic was an impending fight over the Bill of Rights Committee of the Bar Association. President Frank J. Hogan, Washington, D. C., said he would resist any effort to curtail the functions of the Committee, as threatened by Robert Carey, Newark, N. J., member of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Carey served formal notice that he objected to some of the Committee's past activities, among them its intervention in the "anti-radical" fight which Mayor Frank Hague waged in Jersey City, N. J., against unionists and others. The fight was carried to the United States Supreme Court and a Jersey City ordinance, limiting the rights of assembly and free speech was outlawed.

Mr. Jackson, declaring the high cost of legal services might cause the Government to intervene, said that "something like this has happened to the medical profession." The very poor get legal service he said, through public agencies, and that the well-to-do can hire good lawyers.

"But there are millions of people," he continued "who belong to neither the well-to-do nor the very poor. Their scale of earning will not let them pay so much for legal service as the modern lawyer charges. Their need is not a charity agency but a low cost legal service.

"I have grave doubts that society will continue to support idle lawyers (on the WPA) and at the same time go without their service once it wakes up to what it is doing."

Charlie McCarthy Enters Fair To Midget Firecracker Suite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Today is Charlie McCarthy day at the New York World's Fair, with the jokester receiving the applause of thousands of men, women, and children.

Kings, queens, ambassadors, cabinet members, legislators, Governors, majors, and many other foreign and American leaders have been welcomed to the Exposition by the firing of 19 or 21 gun salutes, but a distinctive welcome was reserved for Charlie today when he with his animator, Edgar Bergen, arrived at Boulevard Gate. Instead of the booming of cannon, 21 midgets were lined up, each with a giant firecracker, which they set off alternately as the guests of honor entered the Exposition grounds.

Mr. Bergen and Charlie were received by Grover A. Whalen, head of the Fair Corporation, and later conducted to the Standard Brands exhibit for a special performance, after which they made a tour of the Fair and Charlie judged a beauty contest.

Argentine officials, celebrating Argentine Independence Day on Sunday, stressed the friendship between their nation and the United States: Juan A. De Marval, Argentine Commissoner General to the Fair, was the principal speaker.

"In many ways the development of Argentine independence ran parallel with the development of the independence of the United States," he said. "We both came to life in the New World. We both were moved by the impulse of freedom and we both were inspired by the spirit of democracy.

"Parallel in births, ideals and aspirations; parallel in growth and culture, Argentina has so much in common with the United States that the two nations may be truly called sister republics. And subsequently, in planning our system of government we adopted a constitution modeled upon the Constitution of the United States."

Five hundred American college students agree that civil liberties guaranteed by the bill of rights are essential safeguards of democracy, it was announced by the Greater City Women's Committee for the World's Fair in naming prize winners in an essay contest on the subject of the four freedoms.

Miss Jean L. Powell, a junior student at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, won first prize for her essay on "Why is free speech an essential safeguard of democracy." Second prize went to Miss Henrietta Herzberger of the University of Colorado, while third prize was taken by Michael P. Heisler, a junior at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"Contrary to the growing belief in America that students are evincing increasingly radical tendencies," Miss Beatrice Ecks, Chairman of the Essay Contest Committee said, "the essays proved beyond doubt that American college students are firm believers in democracy as opposed to any other form of government."

Miss Powell and Miss Herzberger will arrive in New York City tomorrow and will be entertained by the Contest Committee for a week and will be honored at Pan-Hellenic Day at the fair on Thursday.

Competition for More Humane Traps Brings Out Several Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Progress in devising more humane traps for animals continues to be registered under persistent pressure of the American Humane Association, working through an annual competition for better traps. This year's prizes recently awarded came to more than $600.

"For 12 years, through these contests, we have been making a world-wide search for devices that will trap animals with a minimum of suffering," commented W. E. Sanderson, the Association's Wild Life Director. "Years of research have brought us nearer our goal in enlightening the world concerning true conservation and the justice due our wild life."

This year a special prize of $50 donated by a friend of the Association for the purpose, was divided among the following contestants: Allcock Manufacturing Company, G. Arthur Angers and Walter A. Clayton, for their efforts in developing efficient traps for the use of humane societies in catching dogs which have become a detriment to society.

Regular prizes were divided into three classes. For traps holding animals alive and unhurt awards were given the following: First prize $150, Young's Animal Trap Company, Sunnyvale, California. Second prize $75, H. W. Miller, Santa Barbara, California.

For the leghold class of trap David A. Epp of Henderson, Nebraska, received first prize, $100 and Frank D. Crippen, Glens Falls, New York, received second prize, $50.

For traps which kill humanely, first prize, $85, went to William Barrett of Hinton, Iowa, and second prize, $40, went to T. H. Taylor, Lake Luzerne, New York.

Rural Lines Grow In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Rural electrification in North Carolina has advanced to the amount of $27,552,197 in the past four years, measured in terms of dollars and cents, to say nothing of the convenience it has brought to rural households, it was pointed out here by Dudley Bagley, Director of the State Rural Electrification Authority, in his report to Gov. Clyde R. Hoey.

Bagley's report showed that 14,368 miles of line have been constructed or authorized to serve 74,608 rural customers during the past quadrennium.

Island Leader Convicted On Charge of Rebellion

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—Benignb Ramos, announced candidate for President of the Philippines in 1941, has been convicted of illegal association and sentenced to six months to two years imprisonment.

The Government charged that the Sakdal Party, which Ramos organized, has an illegal association, and accused it of promoting rebellions, including the 1935 Cabuyao uprising, in which 60 people were killed.

Rejection of Liquor Advertising Based on Welfare of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Continued refusal of the Curtis Publishing Company, one of the world's largest magazine houses, to print liquor advertising was recently endorsed by Royal F. Munger, financial editor of the Chicago Daily News. The News, which ranks among the most influential newspapers in the United States, maintains a similar ban.

Mr. Munger's comment on the policy of the publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, etc., was printed here in his syndicated column in the Ottawa Evening Citizen, in part as follows:

"At the annual meeting of Curtis Publishing Company, at the main offices of the Company in Philadelphia, a stockholder announced that he planned to offer a resolution to instruct the management of the company to accept conservative and well-written liquor advertising.

"Walter D. Fuller, President of Curtis Company, did not agree with the stockholder. Mr. Fuller said that the policy of not accepting liquor advertising was reveiwed periodically, but that it was the conviction of the management that any change would do more harm than good.

"We receive bales of letters from our subscribers complimenting the company on this policy and pledging their support.

"In addition a number of advertisers have said that they would withdraw their advertisements from the magazines if liquor advertising became acceptable.

"The result, in the opinion of the management, would be that the revenue which might be gained would be more than offset by losses in circulation, advertising and prestige. This is our thinking as applied to the Saturday Evening Post. Obviously the acceptance of liquor advertising would be very damaging to the company as far as the Ladies' Home Journal, a woman's magazine; the Country Gentleman, a farm magazine, and Jack and Jill, our children's magazine, are concerned.

"So much for the $70,000,000 publishing house, whose publications, distributed to millions of people, bringing in a gross revenue of more than $36,000,000 a year.

"From a practical viewpoint, one might offer the corroborative evidence of The Daily News, which does not, has not and will not accept liquor advertising or other objectionable copy, and which so far in 1939, taking six days against six days, and excluding Sunday, is leading all newspapers in the United States, morning or evening, in volume of national advertising.

"It would be a complete misunderstanding of motives, however, to assume that The Daily News—we should not presume to speak for the Curtis Publishing—refuses liquor advertising because such a course is profitable. The decision was made on principle, and has been maintained in years in which the loss of revenue was felt very keenly indeed.

"At first glance, one would hardly think that a big advertisement of a brand of whiskey, containing nothing more than a mention of the excellence of the product and the care involved in its preparation, would do any harm to even a family newspaper. The trouble is that the whole trend and influence of the liquor business is such as to tend to bring it into conflict with the real welfare of the public.

"If the 1,850 churches in Chicago are a good influence on the life of the city, leading people to live rightly, to be orderly, decent, sober, hard-working, thrifty and kindly to their fellows, it is hardly an extreme statement to say that the 9,391 saloons—pardon me, 'taverns'—are as a general proposition an influence in the opposite direction.

"What makes all this a financial story is that the greatest power in the world today is the power of the well-spent dollar. The man who buys an airplane ride or sends an air-mail letter encourages aviation; the man who invests a dollar in business helps provide jobs; the man who earns and spends or invests a dollar anywhere stimulates business.

"On the whole, drink is probably destroying enough wealth and productive capacity, right in Chicago to relieve most of our misery and poverty."

Officers Elected By Legion of Valor

NEW YORK (AP)—Leon M. Hanna of Chicago was elected National Commander to the Army and Navy Legion of Valor at the organization's annual convention. Other officers chosen were: Senior Vice-Commander, Fred Kochli, Washington; Junior Vice-Commander, Ray V. Meelon, West Roxbury, Mass.; Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas J. Taylor, Akron, Ohio; Chief of Staff, Sterling Morelock, Aspinwall, Pa.; National Adjutant and Quartermaster, Ben Prager, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Morelock was elected President of the Women's Auxiliary.

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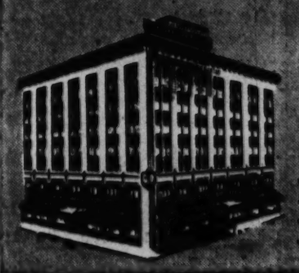

Headquarters for Nationally Advertised Lines
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★ Red Cross Shoes
★ Dr. Locke Shoes
★ Carolyn Dresses

Free Radio Time in Canada For Major Political Parties

OTTAWA, July 10 (CP) — Free use of coast-to-coast networks for radiocasting political argument in general election campaigns will be allotted to the established national parties on a proportionate basis, it has been announced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Between the time of dissolution of Parliament and voting, no time will be purchasable for radiocasting on the national networks, under a new statement of policy issued following meetings of the Board of Governors held here last week.

Free time for provincial campaigns is also contemplated once the system has been tried out in a general election.

Private Expressions

Restrictions are placed on use of the national networks for controversial radiocasts on purchased time, but the Corporation will make provision for wider expressions of opinion by private individuals.

When there is no election campaign in progress, that is, between an election date and the date of dissolution of Parliament, time may be purchased for political speeches.

None of the Corporation's plans for election radiocasts alters the regulations under the Broadcasting Act forbidding radiocasts later than 48 hours before the polls open, and forbidding political dramatizations.

The plan follows closely the recommendations of the special committee of the House of Commons on radiocasting problems last session. The plan is designed to place campaign radiocasts on a more orderly and democratic basis than in the past. From the listener's point of view, it also aims at keeping the total amount of political radiocasts within reasonable limits.

The plan has been accepted on behalf of the Liberal, Conservative, C. C. F., ano Social Credit Parties as a fair basis for handling the problem.

Formula for Time

In summary, the plan is as follows:

1. All national political radiocasts will be on a sustaining (free) basis exclusively. The Corporation will determine the total amount of time to be made available, and will allot it as between the existing parties in the House of Commons in accordance with an equitable formula acceptable to the parties.

The formula will take into account standing of the parties in the House at dissolution, the popular vote and the number of candidates officially nominated in the general election of 1935, and the standing of the parties in the House prior to dissolution in 1935. It will also take into account that the listener is entitled to an adequate presentation of the points of view of all existing parties. The actual amount of time allotted to each party will be announced at the beginning of the campaign.

2. Over and above the distribution of time to the parties in the House of Commons, provision is made for giving national network time, should the occasion arise, to new parties which clearly become national in scope.

Under the Broadcasting Corporation's new arrangements in administering subsidiary hook-ups of privately owned stations, to be effective Sept. 24, the corporation itself will deal with sponsors and agencies, book time, and quote rates, according to a statement just issued.

National Broadcasters Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10 — Meetings of various groups opened the seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at the Ambassador Hotel here today.

Sunday was devoted to demonstrations of television and facsimile radiocasting by technicians from the Camden Radio Corporation of America plant. More than 500 of the facsimile receivers, it was announced, have gone out to newspaper radiocasting stations, which, in turn, place them temporarily in readers' homes while the experimental development goes on.

The receivers turn out an eight-and-a-half-inch wide paper tape at the rate of three feet an hour on which is printed one section after another of regular newspaper pages. The result is much as though a full news page were cut in four quarters and these were pasted one after another on the tape. The transmitter uses a dummy of the made-up news page, wrapped around a revolving cylinder, along which an electric eye beam moves slowly like a phonograph needle along a cylinder record.

Technicians told of one California publisher who has 110 of the receivers and at intervals holds a drawing of coupons from his papers, through which a new set of 110 readers gets the machines every three weeks.

Berlin Permits Shorts If Name Is German

BERLIN (AP)—The Textile Industry Council in an effort to get rid of foreign names on July 9 banned such terms as shorts, breeches, knickerbockers and blazers.

Germans may continue to wear them but must call them by pure German names.

The Council had difficulty with a name for the Germans' beloved knickerbockers—and two of them, in spite of everything, are foreign.

They are sporthosen, golfhosen, and pluderhosen (wide trousers) It was not announced what blazers would be dubbed.

Republican Named Head Of Federal Power Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Republican, Clyde L. Seavey of California, was elected Chairman of the Federal Power Commission July 8 and the other Republican Commissioner, Claude L. Draper of Wyoming, was named Vice-Chairman. A new member, Leland M. Olds of New York, was sworn in July 7. Mr. Olds is affiliated with the American Labor Party. The other members, Basil Manley and John W. Scott, are Democrats.

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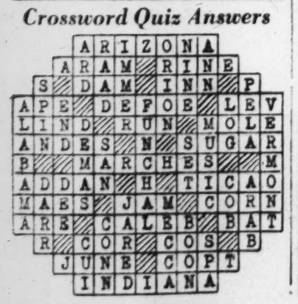
Crossword Quiz Answers



World Affairs Notebook

Polish Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Poland's Golden Age, in the sixteenth century, when it extended from Baltic to Black Sea, about 390,000 square miles, nearly twice the size of modern France, remains in the memory of present-day Poles and causes a strong determination to resist any diminution of the lands and prestige gained at Versailles.

Poland declined after a combination of weak rulers and rising ambitions on the part of its neighbors and was subjected to partition on three occasions, the first, 1772, when Frederick the Great of Prussia surrounded the provinces he coveted with troops on pretext of keeping out the cattle plague and then, with Russia, effected the partition.

The first partition was partial, likewise the second in 1793, by which Russia and Prussia left a third of Poland to the Poles, while the third in 1795, which included Austria, was complete and final.

Polish independence was won after the war, Nov. 11, 1918, due largely to Polish Legions organized by Joseph Pilsudski in Austria, Poland's leaders today being largely composed of men who fought in the Legions.

Poland of today, with 35,000,000 population, including more than 3,500,000 Ukrainians, has 151,000 square miles, 72 per cent as large as France, but it has only 85 miles of coast, mostly cliff-bound, reached by the narrow Polish corridor. Access of the sea is regarded by the Poles as their "window on the world," the export gate for lumber, coal, grain and other exports, and a harborage for commercial and war fleets.

Port of Gdynia, only a small fishing village in 1920, was built after the Free City of Danzig had proved disloyal during the Bolshevik invasion of Poland in that year. Gdynia now has 130,000 inhabitants and is the largest port on the Baltic. Polish concern is lest German possession of Danzig deal a severe blow to the 77 per cent of Polish exports and imports passing through the two ports.

A Monday Feature

Huge Loan Bill Is Tempered To Aid Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

more than $100,000,000 in funds already appropriated).

Loans through the Export-Import Bank to finance foreign exports, $100,000,000.

President Roosevelt estimates that of the sums made available for the first time by the proposed bill the following amounts would be spent in this fiscal year, according to Senator Barkley.

One hundred and fifty million dollars for non-federal public works; $150,000,000 for express post roads; $100,000,000 for rail equipment; $20,000,000 for rural electrification; and $250,000,000 for farm tenancy loans.

The formal statement says that "probably all of the $100,000,000 to finance foreign trade would be obligated if not dispersed during the current fiscal year." The legislation by which this additional sum would be made available consists simply of juggling the present figure available for the Export-Import Bank under the Amended 1935 Act.

Dark for Neutrality

On the neutrality bill, the heavens seemed to be growing increasingly dark for the Hull-Roosevelt proposal to abolish the ban on export of arms to nations involved in war. The isolationists now assert they can count on 42 Senators to resist this proposal a number which, if correct, would certainly insure a protracted debate, and almost certain to defeat it in the long run.

The Administration has not given up, however, and is doing its own counting of noses, with the first test expected in the Foreign Relations Committee on the twice postponed vote to report the measure out. The line-up here hangs in a delicate balance with the measure's fate probably in the hands of Senator Walter F. George of Georgia and Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, two conservative Democrats who remained "un-purged" after Mr. Roosevelt's attempts to oust them last fall.

Attached to the fate of the neutrality bill is the lending-spending program, for if the New Deal suffers a defeat on the first it will be increasingly difficult to hold Congress in session on the second. Quick action is the command of the Administration.

Original Roosevelt lending-spending plans included:

$750,000,000 in the next four years for self-liquidating toll roads, bridges and city by-passes.

$500,000,000 for a special government authority to buy and hire out railway rolling stock and equipment over a 3-year period.

Federal loans for city waterworks and other structures.

Expansion of rural electrification to reach a maximum of 1,250,000 rural families.

Expansion of self-liquidating phases of the Farm Security Administration for tenant farm purchases and the like.

Extension of the Housing Administration program.

Safe July 4 Move Started in New York

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State police and other officials, studying non-fatality July 4 records of neighboring States with a ban on fireworks, have pledged support for similar safety measures in New York.

Terming fireworks "an outmoded form of celebration," Senator Earle S. Warner announced that he will seek backing of every social organization in the State for a "safe and sane Fourth" next year.

Efforts to End Spanish War Told by Besteiro at Trial

MADRID, July 10 (AP)—Prof. Julian Besteiro, last head of the defeated Spanish Republic, who was today sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for helping to prolong the civil war, told the court of his efforts to end the civil war early this year.

The Socialist leader and philosophy teacher was the man whose peace council paved the way for the surrender of Madrid and the collapse of the Spanish Republic last March.

Declaring that he and President Manuel Azaña decided after the fall of Lerida early in January that continued fighting was useless, Professor Besteiro said he went to London and consulted the former Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden in an attempt to find a way to obtain a truce.

This trip proved fruitless, he told the court.

Professor Besteiro said that even before the war his policy was contrary to "revolutionary" views of his own party. He said he helped overthrow the regime of Premier Juan Negrin last spring and helped the National Council of Defense "in order to keep the Communists from having power and prolonging the resistance" of the Republic.

Women Analyze Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

founder of Hull House, and Madame Curie, French physicist, co-discoverer of radium.

To that list, Miss White personally added Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, reformer, physician and minister, and Carrie Chapman Catt, suffragist.

Subject for Discussion

Miss White said the opinions of 16 women leaders who are members of the Committee, and the ideas she advanced herself, would be subjects for discussion throughout the six days of the convention. The audience which she addressed last night included more than half of the 1,700 official delegates expected to register for the convention. Most of the remainder arrived shortly after.

Women from all parts of the Nation and from many walks of life proved the diversity of their federation of 71,000 members. Miss White, the President, is in charge of the Capitol branch of the Senate Post Office in Washington. Miss Bertha Hudson of Winthrop, Maine, was delighted with the surprise that followed her announcement that she is a "real working farmer," and has made the poultry and egg business profitable enough to buy a new car every year. There is a grocer from Idaho, a lawyer from New York, a banker from Kansas—the list is endless.

Sessions yesterday included a welcoming luncheon given by the Kansas City Business and Professional Women's Club, and a reception to Miss White.

In further detail, the results of the questionnaire which the Federation sent to its committee of distinguished women were outlined by Miss White in part as follows:

In answer to the question "what obstacle do you believe will beset women in the next hundred years?" Miss White said the women listed: the physical obstacle of sex, over-crowding of the so-called "economic jobs," jealousy from the male sex, the individual woman's own incompetence.

The greatest failures of women in the past 100 years were listed by those answering the questionaire as: over-eagerness to throw off the frequently monotonous responsibilities of the home; unwillingness to serve adequate apprenticeship in the economic world; neglect of the right to vote.

The question, "What are the greatest prejudices concerning women now held by the general public?" brought these replies:

Overcrowding of the wage-field and consequent usurpation of jobs needed by men as natural heads of families, falling birth rate in the middle and native-born classes; belief in mental and physical inequality of women and men; the belief that "woman's place is in the home," man's lack of confidence in woman's ability.

To combat these obstacles Miss White said the women questioned recommended: accepting opportunities and giving competent performance; belief in equality and demonstration of what women can do on an equal footing with men to succeed as individuals in the jobs they hold; deeds and example and not words.

Hard Coal Found in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—New beds of anthracite were recently discovered at a depth of 400 meters in the southeast section of Poland, according to an announcement of the Polish Geological Institute. The thickness of the beds is estimated to be about 1.3 meters, and it is thought that they are connected with recently discovered beds of anthracite in the neighborhood of Kamienka Strumillo and Sokal.

Polish geologists have for several years believed that a large coal basin exists along the Carpathian range, but insufficient capital has prevented boring operations on a large scale. Now however, in connection with the Central Organization of Industry and the development of industry in Central Poland, the work of geologists has received new impetus. The fact that the newly discovered beds contain anthracite is important as this coal is rare in Europe, small quantities having been found before only in France. There are sizable beds in Siberia but these are not exploited to any extent.

Considerable capital is needed to develop the newly discovered Polish anthracite beds, but it is felt the discovery will give considerable impetus to the industrialization of the central and eastern districts of Poland, and might provide a valuable Polish export.

Kansas City Police Under Rule of State

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark in taking over Kansas City's Police Department named as head of the four-man controlling commission a man whose earlier appointment to another post brought a public denouncement from the once powerful Tom Pendergast, now in prison.

Edgar Shook, World War veteran and independent Democratic lawyer, was the man picked to head the newly created Police Commission. The others are three businessmen, Russell F. Greiner and M. B. Schweiger, Democrats, and George A. Fiske, Republican.

After signing the bill in Jefferson City, placing the administration of the Kansas City police department in the hands of the state, Governor Stark turned to the three Board members present and said: "I have every confidence you will forever break the vicious alliance between crime and politics."

Canned Asparagus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California packs 95 per cent of the Nation's canned asparagus, 65 per cent of the State's acreage being in four counties around the State Capital, with the Capital County, Sacramento, ranking first.

British Textiles Are Urged to Use American Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Employment by Lancashire of American style experts is suggested as one means of aiding the cotton export trade in a 15,000-word report issued by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce MacPherson Trade Mission which recently visited New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and North Carolina.

The mission found "no very high opinion" of the progressiveness or efficiency of the textile industry of Manchester, and suggests that "the English instinct of self-depreciation tends to make us forget the danger of being misunderstood.

"It is of vital importance that Manchester should satisfy the outer world, including America, of its many resources and progressive spirit," the report adds.

"Not merely in textiles but in everything worn, consumed, or used by the American public, style is the condition of successful trade," the report says.

Americans demand "the best, the brightest, and the most convenient," and English manufacturers and traders are urged to shed their preconceptions as regards American style and should consider seriously experimenting with American models.

"We believe that in many trades, products which followed American standards of style, with perhaps a few quite minor modifications, would enjoy remarkable success with the British Empire public," it is stated.

The report recommends that the Chamber support Manchester businessmen in planning trips to the United States, and points out that co-operation with H. M. Consulate General in New York in finding agents for United Kingdom firms has been arranged.

"We propose that various steps be taken by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to increase the common understanding between business organizations in the two countries on vital questions of world trade policy."

Roads and Buildings Call for Big Outlay In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A program of building and road construction to cost about $3,000,000 during the present year was recently launched in this province. All but about $500,000 will be spent on roads. Most of the building appropriation will be used for a new structure at the University of British Columbia, now overcrowded. In addition, three small Government office buildings are planned, in outlying districts.

The current road program will almost complete a new tourist route from the American boundary at Douglas, near Blain, to Vancouver. This road will be finished by autumn and finally surfaced next spring to accommodate the growing volume of travel from the United States. Also for the use chiefly of American tourists is the new highway running north between the Rockies and the Selkirks to join the Banff-Windermere Road and give access to Canadian mountain parks. Forty miles of this road will be paved this year.

About 50 miles of paving will be laid on the Transprovincial Highway which runs from Vancouver across British Columbia to Alberta, via the Crow's Nest Pass. The Government has refused to embark on any new highway projects until the present road system is modernized.

Foreign Capital Welcomed To Canada If It Means Jobs

FINCH, Ont., July 10 (CP)—Canada welcomes the entry of foreign capital to conduct industries here but it must be with the "understanding that no foreigner be brought in to do work that can be done by Canadians," Trades Minister W. D. Euler said in a speech here.

Mr. Euler said there had been much discussion over proposals of the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia to establish a plant in Ontario, bringing in a number of employees described as "key men" from its parent plant.

"The shoe manufacturers do not want another shoe factory, claiming there are enough already in Canada, and I can understand their point of view," the Minister said.

The view of the Government was that it was "glad to have capital come into the country, conduct industries here and give employment to Canadians." If Thomas Bata, head of the shoe firm, wanted to come here, the country would be glad to have him on the understanding that Canadian labor would be employed wherever possible, Mr. Euler declared.

Tariffs and Employment

Mr. Euler reminded those who claimed extremely high tariffs would cure unemployment that Canada had experienced its worst unemployment between 1930 and 1935, during the Bennett Government's regime, when tariffs were highest in the country's history.

He believed in tariffs as an instrument to be used in the best interests of the country, he said. When Canada was shut out of other countries, then its own producers should have a fair chance in the markets of their own country, he declared.

Those who were so shortsighted as to object to Canada letting in any goods of other nations, ignored the fact that Canada produced much more of many commodities than it consumed itself. Those surpluses had to be sold in other countries, or more unemployment would result in Canada. And if Canada was to sell abroad, it had to buy at the same time.

"There were those who thought the trade agreement with the United States would ruin our trade with Great Britain," he said, "but we are now selling more to Great Britain and also more to the United States. In May, Canada exported 38 per cent more goods than in May a year ago."

Jobs in a Democracy

The Trade Minister believed it was "almost impossible in a democratic country for any Government to find every man a job." A democracy meant self-government and the preservation of individual liberty. In Russia and Germany there were jobs, but he doubted that Canadians wanted jobs under those conditions.

He felt the Government should give every encouragement to private industry to employ as many as possible, since it was private business which must provide the great proportion of employment.

"The thing that holds Canada back today more than anything else is fear," he said. "We were on the upgrade nicely two years ago. Now we are held back by fear, fear of war, war jitters."

Chamberlain on Danzig

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Following is in part the text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons today on the Danzig situation:

I have previously state his Majesty's Government are maintaining close contact with the Polish and French Governments on the question of Danzig.

Racially Danzig is almost wholly a German city but the prosperity of its inhabitants depends to a very large extent upon Polish trade.

The Vistula is Poland's only waterway to the Baltic and the port at its mouth is therefore of vital strategic and economic importance to her.

Another power established in Danzig could, if it so desired, block Poland's access to the sea and so exert an economic and military stranglehold upon her.

Those who were responsible for framing the present statute of the Free City were full conscious of these facts and did their best to make provisions accordingly.

No Question of Oppression

Moreover, there is no question of any oppression of the German population in Danzig.

On the contrary, the administration of the Free City is in German hands and the only restrictions imposed upon it are not of a kind to curtail the liberties of its citizens.

The present settlement, though it may be capable of improvement, cannot in itself be regarded as basically unjust or illogical.

The maintenance of the status quo had in fact been guaranteed by the German Chancellor himself up to 1944 by the 10-year treaty which he had concluded with Marshal Pilsudski.

Up till last March, Germany seemed to have felt that while the position of Danzig might ultimately require revision, the question was neither urgent nor likely to lead to serious dispute.

Former Events Recalled

But in March, when the German Government put forward an offer in the form of certain desiderata accompanied by a press campaign, the Polish Government realized they might presently be faced with a unilateral solution which they would have to resist with all their forces.

They had before them events which had taken place in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Memelland.

Accordingly they refused to accept the German point of view and themselves made suggestions for possible solution of the problems in which Germany were interested.

Certain defensive measures were taken by Poland on March 23 and a reply was sent to Berlin on March 26.

It has been freely stated in Germany that it was His Majesty's guarantee which encouraged the Polish Government to take the action which I have described but it will be observed that our guarantee was not given until March 31.

By March 26 no mention of it even had been made to the Polish Government.

Unilateral Action Feared

Recent occurrences in Danzig have inevitably given rise to fears that it is intended to settle her future status by unilateral action organized by surreptitious methods, thus presenting Poland and other powers with a "fait accompli."

In such circumstances any action taken by Poland to restore the situation would, it is suggested, be represented as an act of aggression on her part and, if her action were supported by other powers, they would be accused of aiding and abetting her in the use of force.

If the sequence of events should be such as is contemplated on this hypothesis, the issue could not be considered as purely a local matter involving the rights and liberties of Danzigers, which incidentally are in no way threatened, but would at once raise greater issues affecting Polish national existence and independence.

We have guaranteed to give our assistance to Poland in case of a clear threat to her independence which she considers is vital to resist with her national forces and we are firmly resolved to carry out this undertaking.

Possible of Improvement

I have said that while the present settlement is neither basically unjust nor illigical, it may be capable of improvement.

It may be that in a clearer atmosphere possible improvements could be discussed, indeed Colonel Beck (Polish Foreign Minister) has himself said in his spech on May 5 that if the Government of the Reich is guided by two conditions, namely peaceful intentions and peaceful methods of procedure, all conversations are possible.

In his speech before the Reichstag on April 28, the German Chancellor said that if the Polish Government wished to come to fresh contractual arrangements governing its relations with Germany he could but welcome such an idea.

His Majesty's Government realize that recent developments in the Free City have disturbed confidence and rendered it difficult at present to find an atmosphere in which reasonable counsels can prevail

In the face of this situation, the Polish Government have remained calm and His Majesty's Government hope that the Free City with her ancient traditions may again prove as she has done before in her history that different nationalities can work together when their real interests coincide.

Philadelphia Teaches Art by Television Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Art lessons were radiocast by television in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, oldest fine arts school in America, at the Franklin Institute.

The method of effective caricature was demonstrated by Emidio Angelo, cartoonist for the Philadelphia Inquirer, while Roy C. Nuse, instructor in painting at the Academy, sketched Joseph T. Fraser, Jr., secretary, and Bertha Kling, special student in sculpture, modeled a statue in clay.

Several hundred spectators watched the lessons through television sets installed elsewhere in the Institute.

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Hatch Bill Pushed to Keep Politics From Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10 — Members of the House of Representatives are urged to support the original version of the Hatch bill passed by the House, rather than the greatly weakened version reported out by the House Judiciary Committee, by Robert L. Johnson, President of the National Civil Service Reform League.

In a letter addressed to all House members, he urged approval of the "original Hatch bill, S. 1871, to prevent pernicious political activity in the Federal civil service."

All that the Hatch bill does, he explains, is to extend to the entire Federal civil service the prohibitions against political activity, coercion, and solicitation of campaign funds which under the civil service law have long applied to persons in the classified service. The bill forbids, Mr. Johnson explains, the following-named activities:

Influencing Votes

1. Intimidation or coercion of others for the purpose of interfering with their votes in national elections.

2. The promise of employment, compensation, or other benefit as a reward or consideration for political activity or the support of or opposition to any candidate or party; and the deprivation of such employment, compensation, or benefit (including work relief) on account of refusal to give such support.

3. Solicitation of political assessments or contributions from persons paid from relief funds.

4. Disclosure of the names of persons receiving employment or benefits from relief funds to any political candidate, committee or campaign manager.

5. Use of funds appropriated for relief or for public works for purpose of interfering with the right of any individual to vote as he chooses at any election.

6. Use of official authority or influence by any administrative or supervisory officer to interfere with an election or influence its results.

7. Activity in political management or political campaigns on the part of any person employed in an administrative or supervisory capacity.

Extension of Present Law

He added in part:

"We would have no objection to the exemption of these Federal officials who actually determine political policy. The majority of the positions traditionally treated as posts to be filled on a political basis are not in fact policy-determining, and there is no justification for exempting them.

"The wisdom of the political activity sections of the Civil Service law, applying to persons in the classified civil service, have never been seriously challenged. We can see no valid reason why they should not be extended to the vast majority of positions in the unclassified service. Had this vast number of positions been placed originally in the classified service, where they properly belong, the prohibitions in the civil service rules would apply now. Now that the proportion of unclassified positions has risen to about one-third of the service, we cannot afford to let such political activity go on unchecked."

Income Tax Probe Hits Hague's New Jersey Bailiwick

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 10—Disclosures today that the income tax returns of Mayor Bernard N. McFeely of this city were under Federal scrutiny revealed that the Government Intelligence Service had extended its general investigation of powerful political demesnes to the Hudson County bailiwick of Mayor Frank Hague.

Politicians, office holders and private citizens are on the list for inquiry directed at their incomes and financial affairs, it was learned, with horse race wirerooms, garbage contracts and election contributions by city and county employees specific matters of governmental concern.

The Hudson County procedure follows close on the Federal inquiry in Missouri which brought the downfall of Thomas J. Pendergast, Democratic boss of Kansas City, now serving a prison sentence for income tax evasion, and of Enoch L. Johnson, Atlantic City Republican leader, under indictment since May.

Beyond confirming that Mayor McFeely and "a few others" were the subjects of inquiry, the Treasury Department's Income Tax Bureau would not specify the reason for the Mayor's name on the list. The evidence might take months to develop, it was said, but a special Federal Grand Jury will take over if evidence of violations are obtained.

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'The Milk Bar' at Camp Sebago Near Stony Point, New York

Pickets Surround Pontiac Plant Of Fisher Body Firm

DETROIT, July 10 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations massed a solid picket line about the plant of the Fisher Body Company in Pontiac today and several times prevented police and deputy sheriffs from opening a way into the plant. One arrest was made, but no clubs were swung.

City officials said there were nearly 450 men in the picket lines and 50 police and 10 deputies on hand. The arrest followed the smashing of a car window.

The Fisher plant at Pontiac is one of nine General Motors units now affected by the strike the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has called in an effort to force a supplemental agreement covering tool and die workers, maintenance men, and engineers. General Motors has declined to deal with the Union until its right to represent the workers has been finally determined following the division of the United Automobile Workers into two groups.

Chevrolet Tied Up?

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. announced it had ordered a walkout of skilled workers at the Fisher Body plant of General Motors in Cleveland, Ohio. Walter P. Reuther, director of General Motors locals for the U. A. W.-C. I. O. claimed the Cleveland walkout "completely ties up work on the 1940 body dies for Chevrolet."

Officials of the Corporation said a shortage of sharp tools resulting from the strike of tool grinders and cutters at the Chevrolet gear and axle plant in Detroit may cause 5,600 Chevrolet production workers to be sent home today or tomorrow.

Mr. Reuther claimed the strike in seven of the nine affected plants was "100 per cent effective."

A Wayne County (Detroit) court has set Sept. 12 for trial of suits to determine whether the U. A. W.-C. I. O. or the American Federation of Labor affiliated U. A. W., headed by Homer Martin, is rightful owner of the assets held by the Union prior to its split into two sections last winter.

Delay of similar length appeared probable before any decision by the National Labor Relations Board on the inter-union dispute in General Motors plants could be obtained. Frank H. Bowen, Regional Director of the Board, said it was "not likely" a bargaining election of General Motors employees could be held within 60 days.

Locals Coming Over

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. that three new locals have voted to leave Homer Martin's U. A. W.-A. F. of L. and join the C. I. O. affiliate. The same announcement said 39 other locals have returned to the U. A. W.-C. I. O. since March 4.

The united W. P. A. and Unemployed Workers of America, which received its charter from Mr. Martin before his followers reaffiliated with the A. F. of L., also figured in the C. I. O. versus A. F. of L. struggle.

From New York Tenements to Tepees, 1,000 Needy Boys Will 'Go Indian'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Apprximately 1,000 boys from low-income families will "go Indian" under official approval at Camp Sebago, near Stony Point, N. Y., this summer under the auspices of the Boys' Athletic League. Changing their environment from tenements to tepees, traveling in prairie schooners instead of on the subway, gathering around the totem pole and log fire, and busying themselves in primitive crafts, they will taste outdoor life at its boyish best.

The slogan of the camp is "Myself Last." A typical rule in keeping with this is that "All candy received in camp must be shared either with cabin mates or all campers."

Boys from the Hell's Kitchen district of Manhattan are taught obedience in heeding camp signals, orderliness in making their bunks and appreciation of buildings, equipment, and grounds. Three well-planned meals, with afternoon milk as an added attraction, are a feature.

Kindness to animals is emphasized in the nature expeditions for these boys from city pavements.

In addition to athletics, boating, fishing, archery, hiking, swimming, and dramatics, there are various crafts to enjoy. An original piece of work was done last year when the boys carved a statuary group on the stone face of a mountain, using simple tools like knives and hand drills.

WPA Says Machines Bar Factories From Absorbing New Labor Supply

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Works Projects Administration reports that manufacturing has "ceased to play its traditional role as an absorber of the country's growing labor supply" because of new machinery and other labor-saving methods.

The finding is made in a three-volume report on production and employment in 59 industries by the National Research Project.

"There is every indication that output per man-hour in the manufacturing industries will continue to increase," the survey concludes, "and there is little likelihood that more jobs will be available in manufacturing unless there is a substantial gain in production or a further decrease in working hours.

"Therefore, our manufacturing industries are not again likely to serve as a reservoir of jobs for the growing labor supply of the nation."

The report shows that "in general, it took one-fifth less labor time to produce manufactured goods in 1936 than was required in 1929."

Lee on Final Lap of World Flight; Ate Day's Meals on 3 Continents

LISBON, July 10 (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper took off today (at 2:45 a. m., E. S. T.,) for the Azores en route to New York with seven passengers and a crew of 11.

One of the passengers was Norman C. Lee, New York broker, who boarded the big Pan-American flying boat at Marseille, France, yesterday for the final lap of a round-the-world voyage exclusively by commercial airlines.

Mr. Lee declared "bad connections" had raised his prospective traveling time to "about 19 days." He figured the entire trip would cost $2,100.

The broker left New York June 21 on a transcontinental plane to the Pacific Coast where he caught the China clipper to Hong Kong.

From there he flew to Bangkok, Siam, aboard a British Imperial Airways liner, thence to Athens on a Netherlands KLM plane, and again by Imperial Airways to Marseille. At the French port he had time enough for a side trip to Paris by air.

"One of the most interesting points of the trip was eating one day's three meals on three different continents," Mr. Lee recounted. "I had breakfast at Basrah, on the Persian Gulf in Asia; luncheon at Alexandria, in Africa; and dinner in the European city of Athens."

Picketing Curbs Upheld by Court

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Oregon's picketing regulation act, passed by voters last November, withstood labor's first organized legal attack on it July 8.

A three-judge court decided unanimously the statute is constitutional.

Under the Act, the court decided, labor unions may not picket an employer's establishment unless there is a legitimate controversy between the employer and a majority of the employees over wages, hours, or working conditions within the establishment. If there is such a controversy, picketing and an employer boycott by the unions is not prohibited, the judges held.

Attorneys for the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods said they would appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England
(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17. 10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), Aug. 6; Sept. 3. 7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), Sept. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 16.
New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 6 and 20.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on July 23, WMCA, Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 25.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 6, Sept. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept, 3, 17.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on July 30, Aug. 20.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on July 16, 30; Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 16; Aug. 20; Sept. 17.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Elks Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 4.

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Federal Control Is Declared Vital To Save Business

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 10 (AP)—An economic adviser to C. I. O. chieftain John L. Lewis argued today that government regulation and control of the Nation's basic industries under a program of economic planning within the framework of the present business system is necessary to avoid a nationwide crisis and collapse.

William Jett Lauck, who also is acting chairman of the National Policy Board of the American Association for Economic Freedom, told the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs that such affirmative action by the Federal Government was a necessity because "we have found voluntary action by industry and finance to be futile in the past."

He declared there would be "a crisis much more serious than that of six years ago" without immediate and constructive action.

"On the one hand," Mr. Lauck stated, "we have the leaders of our old system of banker-finance-capitalism using their great powers to re-establish predepression conditions so that they may resume their unenlightened and disastrous dominance over American industrial and political life.

"On the other hand, we find that the New Deal, so far as fundamental constructive policies are concerned, is at an impasse. Its condition is not one of stalemate or defeat. Its activities are prodigious, humanistic, inspiring and reformative. But it has come to a dead-end in that it now has nothing fundamental to offer which enables us to envision a future in which there will be assurance of re-employment, economic well-being, and genuine democracy."

Another Institute speaker, Wendell Berge, Chief of the Appellate Section of the Antitrust Division in the United States Department of Justice, expressed the belief that a "vigorous policy of anti-trust enforcement" would stimulate business.

Mrs. Berge contended that such a policy would break the log jam that is choking us with our own wealth, free channels of distribution, and pave the way for full realization of our productive capacity."

Sailors' Union Gets U. S. Demand

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The Sailors Union of the Pacific faces a United States Maritime Commission ultimatum to yield by July 11 in the hiring controversy over the projected Pacific Northwest-Orient shipping service.

The price of failure to remove "all obstacles to hiring of vessels' personnel in accordance with the Commission's policy" would be cancellation of the Commission's contract for operation of the ship line, L. L. Bates, manager of the line, was notified. The ultimatum came in a telegram from E. C. Mausshardt of San Francisco, district representative of the Maritime Commission.

The deadlock of several weeks has held idle at piers here the vessels Coldbrook and Satartia which arrived for launching of the run from Puget Sound to the Orient. Dispatch of two other vessels from the East Coast was held up because of the controversy.

The Commission's demand has been that crew members be hired from the United States shipping commissioner's list. The sailors' union has stood firmly for recruiting through union hiring halls, as for West Coast private shipping.

Henry Havelock Ellis

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Havelock Ellis, sociologist, who passed on July 8, was a founder of the Fabian Society to which a number of leading progressive writers have belonged.

Mr. Ellis had the unusual faculty of being able to expound his theories in a clear, often beautiful style. A biographer once said he combined the patience of a Darwin and the literary brilliance of a Huxley.

His writings were noted, apart from their scholarship, for wit and a deep understanding of humanity.

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Scriptural Commands Called Surest Basis for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10—The Scriptural commands, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God" and "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," will, as long as they are lived up to, preserve American democracy, according to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York.

"It is significant that among the first agencies to realize the danger to democracy from dictatorship have been our great religious organizations," Governor Lehman observed in an address before the thirty-seventh International Convention of Christian Endeavor here Saturday. "Truly they may be said to constitute Democracy's greatest bulwark against the menace of anti-democratic ideologies. If men will only live up to those simple concepts of all religion—charity, justice and tolerance—democracy will be safe. No man, whether he worships in church, cathedral or synagogue, can be true to his god or to his country if he does not adhere to those fundamental concepts on which religion and democracy are alike based.

"We in this beloved land of ours maintain a strong defense in the two great commands found both in the Old Testament and in the New. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God' and 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Those commands have guided the civilized world for thousands of years. American democracy will live so long as these commands are not forgotten."

"I envision National and personal spirituality that recognizes in heart and in mind the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. An attack on one religion weakens all religious faiths, since the basis of all true religion is charity, justice and tolerance. In the struggle to fortify democracy through strengthening our spiritual life, the ideals and purposes of all faiths are identical."

Church Is Urged To Take World Action on Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The Church is in a better position to demand and to help bring about world peace than any other instrumentality, the Rev. Dr. A. D. Belden, of London, told the Carolina Institute of International Relations, concluding a 10-day session of the Institute, under the joint sponsorship of the University of North Carolina and the American Friends' Service Committee.

Dr. Belden shared time on the final program with Dr. Wilhelm Sollman, former Minister of the Interior under the German Democracy, who told the Institute that "the greatest crime of Fascism is that it stops people from thinking. Our only consolation," he added, "is that rebels are always being born, and that they are being born in Germany now."

Explaining how he thought the Church could figure in the establishment of peace, Dr. Belden declared:

"We have got to demand a world conference of the churches, in order to avoid a world war." He said the Church must "take its stand" or else lose what influence it has in the world."

Arrest in Flag Exploit Changed to Release

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Patriotic Luis Garcia became a hero and "goat" then hero, at festivities celebrating Argentina's independence. In a sudden burst of enthusiasm, Señor Garcia climbed to the top of the City's 226-foot obelisk and planted a small Argentine flag.

Astonished spectators cheered, but as he came back to earth, police arrested him for causing disorder and blocking traffic.

When President Ortiz heard of the incident, he ordered Señor Garcia's release.

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'Goodbye Mr. Chips' Keeps Mr. Chips Saying Hello

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—Mr. Otis Chips was sleeping late this morning because of a movie he hasn't seen and a novel he hasn't read.

About 12:30 a. m. today the telephone in the Chips home at 10,101 South Hoxie Avenue began to ring. Twelve times Mr. Chips answered it and 12 times this conversation ensued:

"Hello, is this Mr. Chips?"
"Yes."
"Goodbye, Mr. Chips!"

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HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

American Tennis Players Sweep All Five Wimbledon Titles—Athletics of 1911

Miss Marble and Riggs Each Wins Three Times

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 10 (AP)—Alice Marble, golden-haired girl from San Francisco, beat Kay Stammers for the all-England women's singles tennis championship Saturday and when she walked off the center court to meet Queen Mary, Britain's tennis experts agreed that here at last was another Suzanne Lenglen.

Playing with that relentless rhythm of all true champions and covering the court expertly, Miss Marble simply swept the English girl right off the court in 25 minutes and led the American team to one of the greatest triumphs of international sport.

Won Men's Consolation

The young American team not only won all five Wimbledon titles as they did last year but even took the men's consolation tournament, to make it six. The only title they didn't win was the women's consolation singles.

Here's how they did it:

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 2—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2 (played Friday).

Miss Marble defeated Miss Stammers, England, 6—2, 6—0.

Riggs and Cooke defeated Frank Wilde and Charles Hare, England, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Riggs and Miss Marble defeated Wilde and Nina Brown, 9—7, 6—1.

Miss Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabian of Cambridge, Mass., defending champions, defeated Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Billy Yorke, England, 6—1, 6—0.

Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated J. Van Den Eynde, Belgium, 8—6, 6—2, for all-England plate (consolation).

Six Titles

Think of all the attributes of a great tennis player and Miss Marble had then Saturday as she became the first woman in history of international tennis to hold three American and three all-England titles at the same time. Her first serve, hit with that beautiful full-blooded stroke, positively streaked across the net and when she needed her second service she made it kick wildly to Miss Stammers backhand.

Just as in the singles, Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan had no trouble defending their doubles title. They broke Miss Jacobs' service in the second game for a lead they never lost. It was all over in little more than a half-hour.

Alice and Riggs had a little more trouble winning the mixed doubles. They pulled it out, though Alice was shaken up in a collision with her partner in the eleventh game of the first set. The vital game of the match was the 15th of the first set when the Americans broke Miss Brown's service and then went on to win the 16th from 0—40 for set. They broke through Wilde's service in the first game of the second set and were never headed after that.

Battle

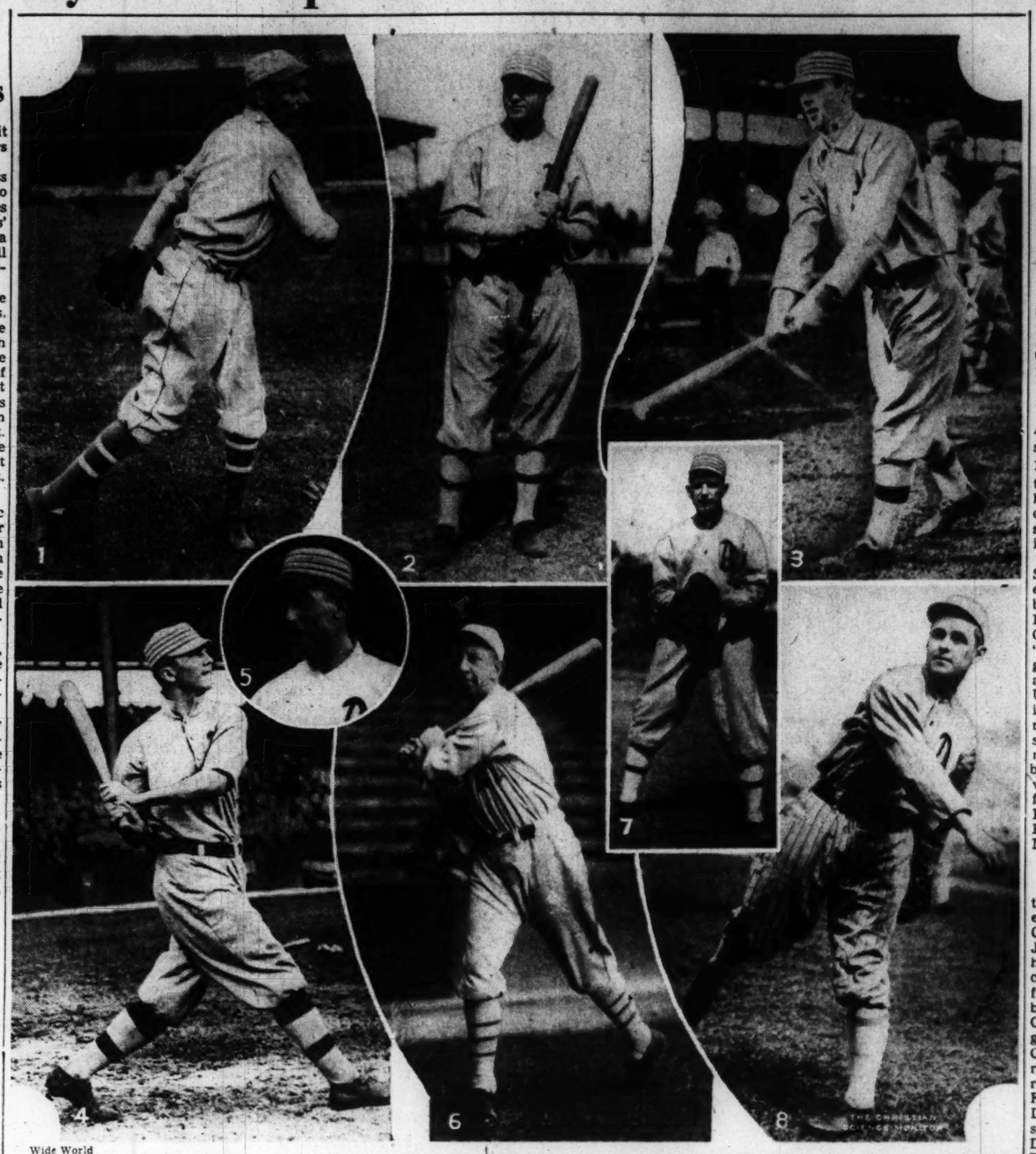
Cooke and Riggs had a terrific fight against Wilde and Hare for the men's doubles title and though the Englishmen saved five match points in the 14th game of the fourth set, the Americans broke Wilde's service in the 15th and went on to win behind Riggs' service in the 16th.

Despite the American sweep, British critics are convinced the only champion who can be compared with past Wimbledon winners is Miss Marble.

Eight times Helen Wills Moody came over here and won this Wimbledon title, but never in all these victories were British experts willing to concede she was as good as Lenglen.

After the match they were saying that Marble "plays like Lenglen—only harder."

Miss Marble is going to Ireland to play this week before sailing for New York in the Champlain, July 19.



Wide World

1. Chief Bender. 2 Amos Strunk. 3. Jack Barry. 4. Frank "Home Run" Baker. 5. Eddie Plank. 6. Eddie Collins. 7. Ira Thomas. 8. "Stuffy" McInnis.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Strike threat by leading pro golfers delays start of Professional Golf Association tournament and induces executive committee to permit Denny Shute to play in first qualifying round although ineligible according to Association by-laws; Shute scores 73 as Ralph Guldahl, Fay Coleman and Sam Parks lead with 68's.

* * *

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Wayne Sabin wins Gold racket tennis tournament, defeating Hal Surface, 8—6, 9—7, 7—9, 6—1; Cliff and Ernie Sutter beat Sabin and John Doeg, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, in doubles final.

* * *

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Frank Parker whips Gene Mako for fourth straight time, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, to take Kentucky state open tennis title; Catherine Wolf beats Marta Barnett, 4—6, 8—6, 6—0, for women's championship.

* * *

MONTAUK, N. Y. — Lemuel Ladd, Boston garage mechanic, drives home-made car to victory in Montauk Grand Prix Race, averaging 54.93 m.p.h. over 60-mile course.

* * *

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Robert Peacock, California, wins Eastern intercollegiate tennis championship with 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2 victory over Marvin Wachman, Northwestern, then pairs with Doug Imhoff to beat Robert Kamrath and Warren Christner, Texas, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, in doubles. Freshman title to Larry Dee, Stanford.

* * *

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, Calif., defeats Earl P. Bartlett, Jr., New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2, to capture National interscholastic tennis crown.

* * *

GENEVA, N. Y.—Lewis G. Carlisle, Geneva, sets world Class F amateur outboard motorboat racing record, winning heat in Geneva Regatta at 56.998 m.p.h.; Clinton Ferguson, Waban, Mass., scores 2,925 points in two-day meet to take three major awards.

* * *

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Jack Cooper, Kansas City, driving Tops III wins New Jersey State 225 cubic inch hydroplane championship and Gov. A. Harry Moore Cup, winning five of six heats in two races.

* * *

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng.—Joe Burk of Philadelphia won the famed Diamond Sculls; Harvard's eight took the Grand Challenge Cup and the Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., captured the Thames Challenge Trophy in the finals of the Royal Henley Regatta.

Minor Leaguers At Cooperstown

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 10 (AP)—James Fenimore Cooper gave this village on the shores of blue Otsego Lake its initial buildup, but it's beginning to look as though General Abner Doubleday will have to take the credit for keeping it on the map.

The natives have known for years they could count on the fame of Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales to attract the run-of-the-mine tourist trade. It wasn't however, until they began celebrating the 100th anniversary of Doubleday's invention of baseball they discovered what the General had really done for them.

They've been celebrating the centennial off and on for a couple of months now, and they added to the festivities yesterday with a ball game in which representatives of 41 minor leagues participated.

What with the crowds, the bands and the speeches it would have been a colorful affair even if it hadn't been for the red, white and blue uniforms worn by the diamond heroes.

Just for the record, the "Doubledays," managed by Mike Kelley, President of the Minneapolis club of the American Association, won the game by a score of 9-7.

The opposition, masterminded by Spencer Abbott, now pilot of the Springfield club of the Eastern League, lined up under the name of the "Cartwrights," in honor of Alexander Joy Cartwright, who is popularly credited with having organized the first honest to goodness baseball club.

Before the game Judge W. G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, presented to the National Museum a plaque in memory of the seven men who founded the Association back in 1901.

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Oleska Defends

NORWICH, Conn., July 10 (AP)—James S. Oleska, golfing detective from the Brooklyn, N. Y., police force, Saturday successfully defended the Noyes Memorial trophy in the 14th annual Norwich invitation tournament, but only after overcoming the superb challenge of a 15-year-old schoolboy, Bobby Patrick of Norwich.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	22	.707
Boston	43	25	.632
Chicago	40	33	.548
Cleveland	40	34	.541
Detroit	38	36	.514
Washington	32	46	.410
Philadelphia	28	46	.378
St. Louis	21	53	.284

Results July 8

Boston 3, New York 1.
Boston 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 10, Cleveland 9.
Chicago 10, Detroit 5.

Results July 9

Boston 4, New York 2.
Boston 5, New York 3.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 14, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 1.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

July 9
FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Cramer, cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	1	1	3	9	0	0
Williams, rf	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	2	2	5	4	3	0
Vosmik, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Desautels, c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Peacock, c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Grove, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	4	9	14	27	13	0
NEW YORK							
Crosetti, ss	4	1	1	1	2	8	0
Rolfe, 3b	5	0	3	4	0	1	0
Powell, rf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
†Dickey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	5	0	4	5	2	0	0
Gordon, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Keller, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rosar, c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Dahlgren, 1b	4	1	1	1	12	0	0
Gomez, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pearson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henrich, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	12	14	27	14	0

*Batted for Grove in seventh. †Batted for Powell in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0—4
New York	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Crosetti, Tabor, Powell, DiMaggio, Williams, Cronin 2. Two-base hits, DiMaggio, Rolfe. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home run, Cronin. Stolen base, Keller. Sacrifice, Keller. Double plays, Gordon, Crosetti and Dahlgren; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Crosetti and Dahlgren. Left on base, New York 12, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Grove 3, by Gomez, by Dickman 2, by Pearson. Struck out, by Grove 2, by Gomez 3, by Murphy, by Dickman. Hits, off Gomez, 7 in 6 innings; off Pearson, 2 in 2 innings; off Murphy, 0 in 1 inning; off Grove 10 in 6 innings; off Dickman, 2 in 3 innings. Passed ball, Rosar. Winning pitcher, Dickman. Losing pitcher, Pearson. Time, 2h. 11m. Umpires, Grieve, Summers and Kolls.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	6	0	1	1	4	6	0
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	1
Foxx, 1b	4	1	1	3	9	0	0
Williams, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Vosmik, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Peacock, c	5	1	1	1	7	0	0
Auker, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	35	5	10	13	27	13	1
NEW YORK							
Crosetti, ss	5	0	0	0	4	4	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	2	2	2	0	5	0
Henrich, rf, 1b	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	3	0	2	2	2	0	0
Dickey, c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Keller, lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Dahlgren, 1b	3	0	1	1	8	1	1
Selkirk, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	2
Donald, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Ruffing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	11	13	27	13	3

*Batted for Donald in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0—5
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Di Maggio 3, Foxx 2. Two-base hits, Gordon, Henrich. Home run, Foxx. Sacrifices, Di Maggio, Wilson 2, Cronin, Heving. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx 2; Crosetti and Dahlgren; Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, New York 9, Boston 14. Base on balls, by Auker 2; by Hadley 7, by Wilson. Struck out, by Hadley 3, by Wilson, by Donald, by Heving 2. Hits, off Auker, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 4 in 5 2-3 innings (none out in eighth); off Heving, 3 in 2 innings; off Hadley, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Donald, 4 in 3 1-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Hadley. Time, 2h. 38min. Umpires, Summers, Kolls and Grieve. Attendance, 67,652.

Wooderson Wins

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson, world record holder at 4:06.4, Saturday won the mile at the British A. A. A. track and field championships, running the distance in 4m. 11s.

Joe Hiestand holds the official world trapshooting record of 1,179 targets.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fans Differ With All-Star Selections

While the McCarthys and Hartnetts await the start tomorrow of the seventh annual All-Star game at Yankee Stadium, cries of "We were robbed" are rolling in from various corners of the major circuit. To be blunt, the East and West are packed with fans—and critics as well—who have little or no respect for the judgment of the managers.

Paying customers at the Polo Grounds, for example, want to know how an all-National League team will look without Zeke Bonura on first base. They point to Zeke's inflated batting average and shed tears of disappointment—but not for the pitchers of the American League. Boston claims "foul" on Al Lopez, the pepper-box catcher, and Eddie Miller, the sensational freshman shortstop. The Bees are willing to match this pair against all comers, with the National League stressing defensive play.

Favorites Snubbed

Pittsburgh is carrying the banner for Lee Handley, the third baseman generally given credit for sparking the Pirates. Chicago goes out on a limb for Augie Galan. And Galan is one of Hartnett's boys.

However, if the squad included 50 players, instead of 25, there would still be deserving absentees in the eyes of the public. There seems no way to avoid this annual issue. As long as the All-Star classic is a mid-summer feature of the big leagues, favorites of the man in the bleachers will be snubbed.

Had Their Chance

One of the more hard-boiled club officials, who will not be named, points out that the fans had their chance and muffed it. "When the game was inaugurated back in 1933, the fans selected the teams," says the unnamed gentleman. "But what happened? The squads were picked on the basis of popularity, and not on mechanical ability. The major leagues had to place the selections in the hands of reliable men." However, as anybody behind a counter will tell you, the customer is always right, and it is hoped that before long the leagues will see their way clear to let fans pick, say, 12 or 15 players on each side. That would still leave enough room for the rival pilots to name their favorites.

It is interesting to note that Gabby Hartnett, in his capacity as National League manager, might field one of two teams, according to Joe McCarthy's starting mound selection. If the American skipper had nominated Lefty Gomez or Lefty Grove to open festivities on the mound, Gabby could have used a line-up composed entirely of right-handed batters. It would be Medwick, Terry Moore and Arnovich in the outfield; McCormick, Herman, Jurges and Lavagetto around the infield, and Lombardi behind the plate.

If Hartnett cared to pack his team with left-handers, he could use Goodman and Ott in the outfield, with either Medwick or Arnovich; Camilli, Frey, Vaughan and Hack in the vicinity of the bases, and Babe Phelps in place of Lombardi. However, the Gabby One is unlikely to follow this practice when game time arrives. There is a suspicion that McCormick will be on first base, Lombardi behind the bat and Medwick in the outfield regardless of the opposing pitcher.

If Hartnett wants all available power in there in an effort to break down the lead of the Americans, which has now reached four and two, he cannot go far wrong by planting Arnovich somewhere in the garden. Although hidden in the league cellar, little Morrie is one of the outstanding ball players in the majors today, and capable of making plenty of trouble for those cocky Americans. Also, it is noticed that Terry Moore is the only center fielder on the National squad. Mel Ott patrolled that station in the All-Star game of 1938 and probably will again tomorrow.

* * *

It is suggested that in the future every club in both circuits be represented in the starting line-up. The idea has interesting possibilities and certainly is worthy of consideration. Under the present rules, every team must have a representative in uniform, but often each outfit is not honored when the game gets under way.

* * *

Incidentally, Commissioner Landis announces that tomorrow's game will commence at 2 o'clock Eastern Daylight Saving Time, instead of 2:30 as previously expected. In case of a postponement tomorrow, the game will be played starting at 11 a. m. on Wednesday.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 9

International League

Montreal 7-9, Jersey City 4-0.
Newark 6-3, Syracuse 0-2.
Buffalo 12-5, Baltimore 8-1.
Rochester 7, Toronto 6.

American Association

Minneapolis 9-7, Toledo 4-3.
St. Paul 7-4, Columbus 3-6.
Indianapolis 4-1, Milwaukee 0-0.
Kansas City 8-4, Louisville 5-10.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 13-4, Hollywood 7-4.
Los Angeles 9-8, Portland 8-1.
San Diego 2-0, San Francisco 1-1.
Seattle 7-9, Oakland 2-1.

Texas League

Shreveport 3-5, Tulsa 0-1.
Houston 1, Oklahoma City 0.
Fort Worth 1-1, San Antonio 0-5.
Dallas 3-3, Beaumont 1-4.

Southern Association

Little Rock 7-1, Atlanta 4-3.
Birmingham 12-3, Knoxville 7-6.
New Orleans 6-13, Nashville 2-3.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 1.

Eastern League

Albany 1-3, Wilkes-Barre 0-5.
Binghamton 6-2, Scranton 4-6.
Elmira 7-0, Hartford 0-3.
Williamsport 11-5, Springfield 5-9.

Homer Ends Game

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10 (AP)—After 23 innings of play in a softball game yesterday, Pitcher Curley Roetz decided he had had enough and poled out a home run to win his own game, 4 to 3.

Local Box Scores

Bees

July 9
FIRST GAME

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bolling, 1b	4	0	2	3	13	0	0
Scharein, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Scott, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arnovich, lf	3	2	3	5	3	0	0
May, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Marty, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Young, ss	3	0	2	2	1	5	0
Millies, c	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Higbe, p	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	31	3	11	12	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Garms, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	2	2	10	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
West, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	4	0	0	0	7	5	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Miller, ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Lopez, c	3	1	0	0	3	2	0
MacFayden, p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	31	1	6	7	27	14	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—5
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, MacFayden, Bolling, May, Young. Two-base hits, MacFayden, Bolling, Simmons. Left on base, Boston, 6 Philadelphia 5. Stolen bases, Majeski, Arnovich. Sacrifice hits, Scharein, Miller, May. Base on balls, by Higbe 2, by MacFayden 2. Struck out, by Higbe 3, by MacFayden 2. Double plays, Cuccinello and Miller; Miller, Cuccinello and Hassett; Cuccinello, Miller and Hassett; Scharein, Young and Bolling; Lopez and Cuccinello. Time 1h. 55m. Umpires Dunn, Pinelli and Reardon.

SECOND GAME

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bolling, 1b	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Scharein, ss	4	2	2	3	4	1	0
Scott, rf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Arnovich, lf, cf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
May, 3b	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Marty, cf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mueller, lf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Young, 3b, 2b	4	1	3	4	4	2	0
Millies, c	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
†Davis, c	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Mulcahy, p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
‡Whitney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hollingsworth, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
§Coble	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beck, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	7	15	20	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Garms, rf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
*Outlaw, cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	1	2	2	11	0	0
Simmons, lf	5	2	3	7	1	0	0
West, cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney, cf, rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	4	0	2	2	2	3	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Warstler, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Miller, ss	5	0	2	2	2	7	0
Lopez, c	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Shoffner, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lanning, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	14	19	27	15	1

*Batted for Garms in sixth. †Batted for Millies in sixth. ‡Batted for Mulcahy in sixth. §Batted for Hollingsworth in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5—7
Boston	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—4

Runs batted in, Cuccinello, Majeski, Hassett, May 2, Outlaw, Scott, Mueller 3, Simmons. Two-base hits, Simmons, Young, Wartsler, Scharein. Home runs, Mueller, Simmons. Hits, off Mulcahy 9 in 5 innings, off Hollingsworth 3 in 3 innings, off Shoffner 12 in 8 2-3 innings, off Lanning 1 in 0 innings, off Sullivan 3 in 1-3 inning, off Beck 3 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 10, Philadelphia 10. Sacrifice hit, Scharein. Base on balls, by Shoffner 2, by Mulcahy, by Hollingsworth. Struck out, by Mulcahy, by Shoffner, by Hollingsworth 2. Double plays, May, Young and Bolling; Majeski, Cuccinello and Hassett. Passed ball, Davis. Wild pitches, Mulcahy, Hollingsworth. Hit by pitched ball, by Mulcahy, West. Winning pitcher, Hollingsworth. Losing pitcher, Lanning. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Dunn. Time, 2h. 18 m. Attendance, 19,634.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	44	26	.629
New York	40	33	.548
Brooklyn	38	33	.535
St. Louis	39	34	.534
Chicago	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	34	34	.500
Boston	32	38	.457
Philadelphia	21	46	.313

Results July 8

Boston 4, Philadelphia 0.
New York 8, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 6.
Only games played.

Results July 9

New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 13, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 6.

Great Teams of Baseball

The Philadelphia Athletics of 1911

By Henry P. Edwards
American League Service Bureau Manager

With only the few changes in line-up to be expected in a course of five years, the Philadelphia Athletics won the American League pennant and world championship in 1910, repeated in 1911, dropped to third place in 1912 and then went on to win two more flags and a third world championship in the next two years. Connie Mack, the noblest veteran of them all, declares firmly that his team of 1911 is the best he ever managed, even better than the great teams he piloted to victory in 1929, 1930 and 1931.

The Athletics won the American League pennant in 1902 and again in 1905, thanks to the great pitching of Rube Waddell, Chief Bender and Eddie Plank. The famous Chicago "Hitless Wonders" won in 1906. Hughey Jennings then went to Detroit as manager and, under his meteoric leadership, the Tigers, including such famous players as Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, Bill Donovan and George Mullin, captured three pennants in a row but failed to win a World Series.

Rebuilt Club

During those three seasons, the Athletics finished second in 1907, sixth in 1908 and second again in 1909. It was in the Spring of 1909 that Connie Mack announced that he had rebuilt a championship club, despite the fact he was sending an infield of youngsters into the campaign.

Who were those youngsters? Stuffy McInnis, who could play either short or first base and had been discovered playing on a New England semi-pro team; Eddie Collins, who, under the name of "Sullivan" had played a few games for the Athletics in 1906 and then returned to Columbia University, rejoining the Athletics in 1908 to play under his right name; Jack Barry, Holy Cross shortstop, who had been recommended to Connie by his own brother; Frank (Home Run) Baker, who had had but one year of professional experience at Reading, Pa. Catchers Ira Thomas and Paddy Livingstone also joined the Mackmen that year.

Bender, Plank, Coombs

These youthful athletes found the Athletics equipped with a veteran pitching staff, including Chief Bender, Eddie Plank and Jack Coombs, all three of whom had jumped right from the college campus to join the Macks, Bender from Carlisle, Plank from Gettysburg and Coombs from Colby. Other pitchers were Jimmy Dygert, a spitball pitcher from New Orleans, Cy Morgan, a powerful right hander; Rube Vickers, a rather erratic hurler; Harry Krause, a skillful southpaw. Harry Davis, veteran first sacker, was still on the job. So were Outfielders Danny Murphy, Rube Oldring, Topsy Hartsel and Heitmuller, while Jack Lapp was a holdover behind the bat.

This mixture of veterans and youngsters finished only three and a half games out of first place in 1909, but it really went to town the following year, winning the pennant by fourteen and a half games from New York and then proceeding to trounce the Chicago Cubs in the World Series, winning four games out of five, Jack Coombs being the victorious pitcher in three games. The Athletic line-up was slightly changed in 1910. Bris Lord replaced Hartsel in the outfield while Amos Strunk became a rookie gardener, taking part in the World Series, being out of the game with an injured leg most of the year. McInnis failed to break into the series, Davis playing first. By the way, Eddie Collins stole 81 bases that season and a few more in the World Series.

Practically Stood Pat

Such was the material that Connie Mack had at the end of the 1910 campaign. He practically made no changes for the campaign of 1911. In other words, he stood pat, except that he installed Stuffy McInnis on first in place of Harry Davis. But when Eddie Collins was injured in a collision with Danny Murphy, Derrick, utility infielder, went to second base for 20 games and when Jack Barry was forced out of the line-up for close to a month, McInnis went to short and Davis returned to first base.

It was a nip and tuck battle between the Athletics and Detroit that season until Aug. 4 when the Athletics went into first place to stay, winning the pennant by thirteen and a half contests and 22 games in front of the third-place Cleveland Naps. The Philadelphians led the league in batting with a mark of .297. Eddie Collins topped the team with an average of .365. Jack Lapp batted .353, Frank Baker .334 and also led the league with nine home runs. Danny Murphy batted .329, Stuffy McInnis .321, Bris Lord .310, Rube Oldring .297, Ira Thomas .273, Jack Barry .265 and Amos Strunk .256.

Coombs Won 28

Jack Coombs, who had been an iron man the previous season, again proved he could stand hard work by winning 28 games and pitching 337 innings. Eddie Plank won 22, Chief Bender 17, Cy Morgan 15 and Harry Krause 11. Second-string pitchers won the other eight that gave the Athletics 101 victories for the season.

Then came the World Series with John McGraw's New York Giants. Mr. Mack was out for revenge because of the defeat by the Giants in the World Series of 1905. McGraw was out to show that he could continue to trounce the American League champions. The Giants had a strong club that year. They had the great Christy Mathewson, Rube Marquard, Bugs Raymond, Hooks Wiltse, Red Ames and Otis Crandall as pitchers, Chief Meyers, Grover Hartley and Al Wilson behind the bat, an infield composed of Fred Merkle, Larry Doyle, Art Fletcher, Buck Herzog and Arthur Devlin, with Josh Devore, Fred Snodgrass, Red Murray and Beals Becker in the outfield.

Giants Were Speedy

The Giants stole 347 bases that season and the big league experts declared that their speed and wonderful pitching would give them the edge over the Athletics; but when someone told Catcher Ira Thomas of the Macks that he better tie his big mitt on securely or the Giants would steal it as they probably would run wild on the bases, Ira just said: "They are not going to reach first base to be in a position to steal on me."

The Giants did steal four bases in the six-game series that followed; but as they made only 33 hits in the six contests, they won only two games and the Athletics won the world championship. Eddie Collins also stole two bases in that series and so did Jack Barry. Frank Baker, by the way, carried off the batting honors as he had in the 1909 series. I have always believed, however, that much of Baker's success as a batsman was due, indirectly, to Collins. Eddie got on first more often than Baker and once he reached the initial hassock, he began to worry the opposing pitcher and catcher.

Collins Helped Baker

Eddie would persist in making bluffs to steal second. Naturally, the National Leaguers, knowing his great reputation as a base runner, figured, much too often, that he was going to steal when Eddie had no such intention. Waste balls would be called for and with Baker at bat that was not the wisest thing to do. By the time Eddie really got ready to steal, the count was either 2 or 3 and nothing on Baker with the result the pitcher had to groove one for the Mack slugger.

Connie Mack says that Eddie Collins is the greatest second baseman in the history of the game. Not only was Eddie a most brilliant fielder, but he also was way above the average as a batsman, one of the leading base runners of his time (and they used to steal bases in those days) and one of the smartest players I ever have seen. And, could he grab signals!

Barry Was Smart

Jack Barry, while never a .300 batsman, was one of the most intelligent shortstops of all time. In fact, I never have seen an infielder who shifted with each pitch as Barry did when in his prime. And it was Barry, I believe, who invented the double squeeze, scoring runners from third and second on a bunt.

The Athletics had the pitching that year. They were tops in batting, second in fielding and third in base running. And they also had a star center fielder—in fact two of them, in Amos Strunk and Rube Oldring. Then again, in Ira Thomas they had a catcher who was "hot" that year. Probably Connie Mack's 1929 outfield, composed of Al Simmons, Mule Haas and Bing Miller, was superior to the 1911 outfit, but the $100,000 infield of 1911 had it on the 1929 inner line of defense. I would say that Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg in '29 were the equal of Bender, Coombs and Plank in 1911, while there is no doubt of Mickey Cochrane having been one of the really great catchers, but Thomas was "hot" that one year, and we are talking about the 1911 team. Personally, I would say that if Cochrane, Grove, Earnshaw, Simmons

Joe Cronin Proves Yankees Can Be Stopped—Amateur Golf at Tedesco Tomorrow

Red Sox Triumphs Increase Morale of Entire League

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While waiting for the start of the All-Star contest at Yankee Stadium, Boston's baseball faithful today stood wide-eyed with amazement as they studied the results of the seemingly impossible. "Can it be?" they asked, staring at headlines which described the brilliant successive victories of the Red Sox over the powerful Yankees. "Was it all a mistake, or will it continue?" inquired every fan with the interests of the Fenway family at heart. "Can they win the pennant?"

Although a majority of critics will still tell you today that the Yankees own the best-balanced ball club in the American League, there is no doubt that the rejuvenated Bostonians have effected a change in the morale of the entire circuit. By winning five straight from the world titleholders, and in their own back yard, the Sox proved beyond all doubt that the champs can be beaten consistently with big league pitching.

Lead Is Reduced

This sensational streak by the team under Joe Cronin's management has reduced the Yankee lead to a mere 6½ games, but the unexpected results of this week-end series have done more than that. They have given a new confidence to the ranks of the Red Sox, and to the other six teams directly below them in the standing, and there is no telling how far this morale lifting will extend. It may carry the Sox on to the pennant; it may cause the collapse of the New York team which has monopolized the race since the beginning of the 1937 season; or it may be one of those temporary, unaccountable slumps that come to every championship team without notice.

After all, the Yankees have not experienced an outstanding setdown this year. Even with Joe Di Maggio out and Red Ruffing laboring under a handicap, McCarthy kept rolling up victories with monotonous regularity. When the pennant race continues, after the All-Star intermission, the champs may go about their way uninterrupted. And yet, Cronin's club is one with unlimited possibilities if its pitching is as effective during the remainder of the race as it was in New York over the past week end.

Lift to Game

No matter how you size up the situation, those Boston triumphs were a great contribution to the game, and particularly to the American League. They revived that ancient but wise saying: Take nothing for granted in baseball. It is the knowledge that anything can—and generally does—happen, which keeps alive the interest of the paying customer. Even though he sees his favorites at the bottom of the standing, or in the second division, he continues to patronize with the hope that later, perhaps, his team will awaken. This feeling within fans should be more apparent than ever today, thanks to the Red Sox.

In sweeping those five straight from the champs, the Sox ran their victory march to eight games, and accounted for their 12th triumph in the most recent 14 starts. More important, however, is the realization that they have taken two successive series from the Yanks. The only way Cronin could have brought about this astounding change in the race, was to beat the leaders. And he did it. Tom Yawkey must be a great fellow to get along with today.

* * *

Cronin, Lefty Grove, Jimmy Foxx and Doc Cramer stayed in New York to take part in the All-Star game. Several other Sox players remained as spectators, including Ted Williams, who expects to participate next year.

* * *

Bees spent the week end dividing a Hive four-game series with the last-place Phillies. The Casey Stengels were going along well enough until they dropped that double bill Sunday. What a letdown!

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World Cablephoto and Radiophoto

Left: Henley-on-Thames, Eng.—The Harvard varsity eight is shown winning the Grand Challenge Cup as it swept to victory in the final of the 100th Royal Henley Regatta, defeating the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, here July 8. Right: Wimbledon, Eng.—Congratulations from loser to victor and consolation from the victor to the loser are exchanged at the net by Alice Marble of the United States (left) and Kay Stammers of England, after Miss Marble had defeated her opponent in straight sets in the final of the women's singles here Saturday, 6—2, 6—0.

Only Two Former Champions Among 135 in State Tourney

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With only two former titleholders scheduled to tee off in the 35th Massachusetts amateur golf championship at Tedesco tomorrow, a wide-open race appears in prospect for the crown which Trapelo's Fred Wright will not defend.

According to the list of entrants released yesterday by Melville P. Merritt, Secretary-Treasurer of the M. G. A., 135 of the State's outstanding amateurs will start over the tricky Swampscott course to play 36 holes tomorrow and Wednesday to qualify for match play during the balance of the week. The final is at 36 holes and will be played Saturday.

Missing Faces

The two former champions who will attempt to repeat are Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, who won in 1933, and Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, who turned the trick at Winchester in 1937. Missing from the scene will be such familiar faces as Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Eddie Stimpson and Bill Blaney of Brae Burn, and Clark Hodder of Framingham, all of whom have had their turn at commanding the spotlight. Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, the New England champion, is another outstanding amateur whose presence will be missed.

While Lynch, because of his former deeds, must be rated highly in the event, there are others whose golf this spring makes them more than just possibilities. Whiteside, as he himself admits, is off form at present.

One name which practically leaps to the front is that of Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, who finished second among the amateurs in the recent Massachusetts open at Worcester. But for a monstrous 11 he took on the second hole when he sliced two drives out of bounds, Carl might have finished in a tie for second behind Byron Nelson, the national open champion. His last two rounds were 69-67—136, the best two consecutive rounds turned in.

Doyle First Amateur

One stroke ahead of Carl at 293 in that tourney was Francis Doyle of Wachusett, who was medalist in 1931, and a semifinalist in 1934. Recent years, however, have seen him unable to compete and only this year he is attempting a comeback. And then there is Emery Stratton of Woodland, twice runner-up and once a medalist; Mel Merritt of the home club, runner-up and medalist in 1935; Leo Martin of Sandy Burr, 1938 medalist and 1936 finalist; Johnny Nies of New Bedford, 1934 runner-up; and Ted Bishop, leading amateur medalist in this region. All of these golfers will be playing with the determined hope born of frequent denials.

It is possible though that some unknown will gallop to the title. Whoever wins the affair, however, over a course which is said to have four of the toughest finishing holes in New England, will deserve his award.

The first national organization of baseball teams was formed in 1857.

Large Fleets Feature Week-End Yacht Racing

Local yachtsmen's busiest week end of the 1939 campaign gave racing officials many close finishes as Marblehead and Boston Bay dominated the "big fleet" circles, while reports from all along the Massachusetts coast lines show much activity.

The weather had a lot to do with it. On Saturday there was a blistering sou'wester which must have tickled the hardiest of the lot; whereas on Sunday the fickle remnants of the sou'wester shifting into a cooling easterly, also spotty, should have pleased the "wind hunting" crowd.

The Boston Bay fleet began to show its regular proportions in yesterday's third annual Pleasant Park Yacht Club (Winthrop) regatta. Exactly 151 yachts, the same number that bulged the starting line a year ago, hit the channel paths for the season's high mark, the Indian Class causing the biggest commotion with 31 craft.

Season Record

At Marblehead on Saturday, 85 skippers helmed their yachts across the starting line in the third race of Eastern's championship series; while yesterday 94, by far a season's record, raced under the banners of the Corinthian and Marblehead Yacht Clubs yesterday.

Pleasant Park featured clever spinnaker handling by Chic Graf's crew off the wind as Lark picked up boats for second berth and Indian Class interclub lead. Herbie Allbright scored his second straight interclub win, and his fourth triumph out of the last five Indian races, including Squantum Yacht Club Saturday matinees. Even with two successive wins Osseo could move only from sixth to fifth berth, as Mohawk, Wiwona and Oteo worked into the second, third, and fourth positions, respectively.

Hank O'Brien, sailing Leslie Rawding's Nipper, nipped Johnny McAleer in Don Macintosh's Speedy by the length of the short bowsprit the Manchester 18-footers sport. Other winners at Pleasant Park included: Bob Reid's Lancer in the Stars; Adams Class, Thomas S. Burgin's Claire 11; Hustlers, Seifert brothers' Hard Tack; Radios, Douglas Russell's Wind; Raymond Walker's High Tide in the Winabouts; and Harry McDonough's Top Hat over the Snipes.

Marblehead

At the 'Head, Charles Francis Adams and Alfred E. Chase took Saturday's features in the Eight Meters and Thirty Square Meters. John Lawrence's Moose, third Saturday, took the "Squeaks" into camp yesterday, Viking second. Francis Cummings made it two straight yesterday over rival M-B's.

* * *

James Holt continued his victory string with two-straight C Boat wins at Hingham. . . . Saturday's invitation engagement with the Quincy Yacht Club at Hingham brought the largest fleet to ever race at the South Shore port. . . Sixty-three boats answered Hingham's request to help return Quincy's kindnesses of the past in inviting Hingham sailors to their annual inter-clubs.

Rockport sailors saw the old story of Laura Cooney Thomas and Jerry Clark operate once again over the week end. Mrs. Thomas won twice, and Clark turned in a first and second over rival Stars . . . Damon Carter also scored a first and second in the O Class encounter.

Ralph Scripture's Flash won Cohasset's Saturday feature engagement in the Manchester-Cohasset 17-footers. . . Fifteen - year - old Bob Danner sailed his Duxbury Duck, Drake, to the Class A win Saturday. . . . E. B. Benedict's Black Duck won in division B. . Ben Smith scored again in the Triangles at Annisquam Saturday while Gerry Bruno was first yesterday. . . Art Johnson chalked up two wins in the Stars. . . Bob Sides sailed to two wins in Eastern Point's Triangle tilts.

W. A. D.

Bitsy Grant First Entry In Longwood Bowl Tourney

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though entries for the 47th running of the Longwood Bowl which starts a week from today are making slow progress towards the historic Cricket Club, the first name that appears on Dave Niles' list should be a welcome one to many tennis enthusiasts in this section.

It's Bitsy Grant, the perennial "Mighty Atom" and Atlanta's pride and joy.

Still Going Strong

Grant, who was going to give up tennis two years ago, and devote his entire energies to business, is still going strong. Although he is not making the complete "Circuit" of tournaments this summer, Grant undoubtedly is entering at least the four major lawn meetings which count with the Davis Cup committee—for secretly, we feel, that "Bitsy" would like another crack at Cup play.

There have been many small players in modern Davis Cup tennis, Bobby Riggs, Adrian Quist, Harry Hopman, Frankie Parker and Bunny Austin—but Bitsy Grant is the smallest to ever make a Davis Cup squad.

Height is a decided advantage in tennis, and, to this effect, most all the "greatest of the great" have been fairly tall, Tilden, Perry, Budge and Von Cramm.

Grant has long been referred to as the "Giant Killer," because he has defeated at least once during his court career many of the stars of today. His physique of five feet, four inches and 126 pounds would be regarded by some as a handicap, but Grant has turned it into an asset of "color" as he bounds all over the court.

Many Spills

The little fellow begins a match on grass dressed smartly in clean white flannels and shirt, while after the encounter, Grant drags himself off the court, grass-stained, and worn—the outcome of a long, point-for-point battle featured by many Grant spills.

Grant has long been an inspiration to youngsters in the game who see in Grant the faculty of never "giving up." Grant's appearance on anybody's center court is a tribute to a tournament. Longwood officials have Grant listed at the top of the entry list and they'd do well to leave him near the top when they make out the seeding list next Sunday night.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Yacht Club Cruise Starts Saturday

What appears to be the largest yacht club cruise of the 1939 early season will get under way Saturday when the Boston Yacht Club begins its annual cruise which this year will disband off Block Island, R. I. Already eighteen sail boats and 15 of the motor-powered yachts are listed for the cruise, the canvasers racing the first day's run to Scituate from Marblehead, while the motor cruisers proceed "at will" to the same port.

One of the features of the cruise will be a baseball game between the "sail" fleet and the "motor" fleet, the tilt taking place at Block Island. After the fleet reaches Scituate Saturday, they proceed to Marion, Mass., the next day, a similar procedure of the previous day's run taking place. Monday, the fleet moves to Newport, R. I., at will, with Tuesday being an open date to be filled later by the commodore's orders. On Wednesday, the Boston cruisers journey to their final destination point.

* * *

The Union Boat Club won the senior eight-oared title of the 56th annual regatta of the New England Amateur Association on the Charles River yesterday. They defeated the Riverside Boat Club and the Shrewsbury Rowing Club in the mile and quarter test. An intermediate eight-oared shell made up of foreign students attending M. I. T. recorded the fastest time of the day for the same distance at 6m. 42.2s.

* * *

Lowell's Dave Hackney was three strokes off par 65 yesterday in leading a field of 64 New England pros in the 54-hole Rangeley (Maine) open. Tom Mahan of Beverly was tied at 68 for second place.

* * *

The Metropolitan softball league, which is now completed in its make-up, has inter-state flavor. Latest entry is the Rohobarth Milkmaids from Rhode Island. Other three teams in the league are the Home Service Laundry Girls, the Totem Pole Girls and the Boston Gardenias.

Sabin Annexes Eastern Slope Singles Crown

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 10 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., drove another nail into his platform for selection to the U. S. Davis Cup team yesterday when he defeated Hal Surface of Kansas City, 8—6, 9—7, 7—9, 6—1, for the first leg on the Eastern Slope Tennis Club's handsome Gold Racket trophy.

Sabin, who won 11 of his previous tournament starts this season, had to travel at a high pace and play an air-tight game, for his capable rival performed in brilliant fashion during the first three sets.

Fencing

Unfortunately for Surface, his few lapses came just after he had gained hard-won advantages over the ambitious Northwesterner Sabin's steady stroking frequently was eclipsed by his opponent's heavy fire as they fenced from the base lines for almost three hours under a blazing sun.

Surface managed to break through Sabin for a 3—2 lead in the first set, only to crack three games later. During the 14th game, Surface's forehand failed him and cost him the opening set.

Surface rallied immediately and swept four of the first five games in the second set, but Sabin then reeled off four straight to take a 5—4 lead.

Since they were waging prolonged rallies for almost every point, both thired at that point and their services collapsed. Sabin, who appeared to recuperate much faster than his rival, pulled into an 8—7 lead by holding firm in the 15th game and then went two sets up by running Surface off his feet.

Lost Early Lead

The third set was a grueling affair, during which Surface piled up an early lead, lost it in the eighth game and then fought hard to remain on even terms until he broke Sabin again with a pair of passing shots in the 16th game.

Both were weary when they left the court at intermission, Surface so much more than Sabin that he was swept off his feet after they returned for the fourth set.

After a brief rest, Sabin joined Johnny Doeg of Rumson, N. J., for the doubles final against the Sutter brothers, Cliff, of New York, and Ernie, of New Orleans.

Sabin's singles efforts soon told on him and, since Doeg was far below his peak, the brothers ran up a 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4 victory without extending themselves.

Minor All-Star Game

CARTWRIGHTS	AB	R	H	O	A
Pierro, 2b	3	1	1	2	2
Yerkes, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Yoker, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Sprinzer, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Denoff, lf	5	1	1	0	0
Martuscello, ss	5	1	1	1	5
Coulter, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Rand, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Sawyer, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Jenkins, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Yoter, 3b	2	0	0	0	1
Lowe, 1b	2	0	0	11	0
Byrnes, 1b	2	0	0	1	0
Bengough, c	2	0	0	2	0
Schang, c	1	0	0	2	0
Gabriel, c	1	0	0	3	0
R. Smith, p	2	0	0	0	2
Callahan, p	2	0	1	0	1
Perry, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	7	24	13

DOUBLEDAYS	AB	R	H	O	A
Corona, ss	4	1	2	1	0
Collett, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Belanger, 3b	5	1	1	0	7
Jackson, c	3	1	1	7	0
Borsky, c	2	0	0	3	1
Wider, c	0	0	0	1	0
Hauser, 1b	3	2	2	5	0
Moran, 1b	1	0	1	6	0
Zimmerman, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Strott, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Huffman, cf	1	1	1	0	0
C. Smith, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Eck 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Nevil, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Pellomas, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Reuther, p	0	0	0	0	0
Knittel, p	1	1	0	0	0
Hutchings, p	2	0	0	0	0
Webb, p	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	39	9	14	27	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cartwrights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—6
Doubledays	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	x—9

Errors—Rand, Jenkins, Yoter, Collett, C. Smith. Runs batted in—Denoff, Martuscello, Coulter, Lowe, Bengough, Pierro, Hauser 2, Zimmerman, C. Smith, Jackson 2, Webb 2. Two-base hits—Denoff, Strott, Moran. Home runs—Jackson, Hauser. Stolen bases—Coulter. R. Smith. Sacrifice—Pierro. Double plays—Martuscello, Pierro and Lowe. Left on bases—Cartwrights 10, Doubledays 6. Bases on balls—Off Reuther 1; off Knittel 4; off Webb 3. Struck out—By R. Smith 2; by Knittel 3; by Hutchings 6; by Callahan 3; by Webb 3. Hits—Off Reuther 5 in 0 innings (none out in first); off Knittel 1 in 3; off Hutchings 0 in 3; off Webb 1 in 3; off R. Smith 1 in 3; off Callahan 4 in 4; off Perry 3 in 1. Winning pitcher—Knittel. Losing pitcher—R. Smith. Umpires—Johnson, Moore, Anderson and Carpenter. Time of game, 1h. 59m.

Lemuel Ladd Wins Long Island Race

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—A young garage mechanic from Boston driving a "home-made" car yesterday ran away from a field of 12 sportsmen-drivers to win the first Montauk Grand Prix, staged by the Automobile Racing Club of America over the rolling dunes on the eastern tip of Long Island.

Lemuel Ladd, who builds and repairs cars in Beantown, was in front at the start of the race and never gave up his position. He averaged 54.93 miles per hour over the 30-lap, two-mile course.

His time was 1h. 6m. 30s., or 1m. 35s. better than that of his nearest competitor, Hastings Foote, New York advertising man.

Miles Collier, another Manhattan advertising man, was third; Walter Gerner, Long Island milkman, fourth; and Paul Wilson, Wilmington, Del., fifth. Nine cars finished, the other three being forced out by motor trouble.

Ladd's Back Bay speedster, with a stock motor, was not seriously crowded at any time by any of the foreign cars driven by the four who chased him to the finish line.

Events

Tuesday, July 11

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League. Second Division. Field Day at Brae Burn.
Marblehead to Nantucket Cruise under auspices of Eastern Yacht Club.
State amateur golf championship at Tedesco (first qualifying round).
South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: Marshfield at South Shore; Hatherly at Plymouth; Cohasset at Duxbury.

Wednesday, July 12

Marblehead to Nantucket cruise under auspices of Eastern Yacht Club.
State amateur golf championship at Tedesco (second qualifying round).
University Club outing at Weston.
South Shore Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Scituate at South Shore; Cohasset at Duxbury; Wollaston at Hatherly.

Thursday, July 13

Boston vs. St. Louis at National League Field (two baseball games).
Yachting regatta at Nantucket under auspices of Eastern Yacht Club.
State amateur golf championship at Tedesco (first and second rounds).
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Winchester, Belmont at Commonwealth, Oakley at Brae Burn, Charles River at Wellesley.
Women's Summer Four-Ball Golf League: Oakley at Charles River; Woodland at Framingham, Brae Burn at The Country Club.

Friday, July 14

Boston vs. St. Louis at National League Field (baseball).
Nantucket to Padamaram cruise under auspices of Eastern Yacht Club.
State amateur golf championship at Tedesco (quarter-finals and semi-finals).
Plymouth-Scituate joint open golf tournament under auspices of the M. G. A. (first day).
M. G. A. open tournament at Highland (first day)

Saturday, July 15

Boston vs. St. Louis at National League Field (baseball).
Nantucket to Padanaram cruise under auspices of Eastern Yacht Club.
State amateur golf championship at Tedesco (final).
Plymouth-Scituate joint open golf tournament under auspices of the M. G. A. (final day).
M. G. A. open tournament at Highland (final day).
M. G. A. open tournament at North Shore.

Sunday, July 16

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field (two baseball games).
Ten-thousand meter run on track at Maynard under auspices of the Finnish-American Athletic League.
Start of Scituate to Vineyard Haven cruise under auspices of Boston Yacht Club.

Oris Hockett, Milwaukee outfielder, formerly played for Brooklyn.

* that's all it costs for electricity to operate a 1939

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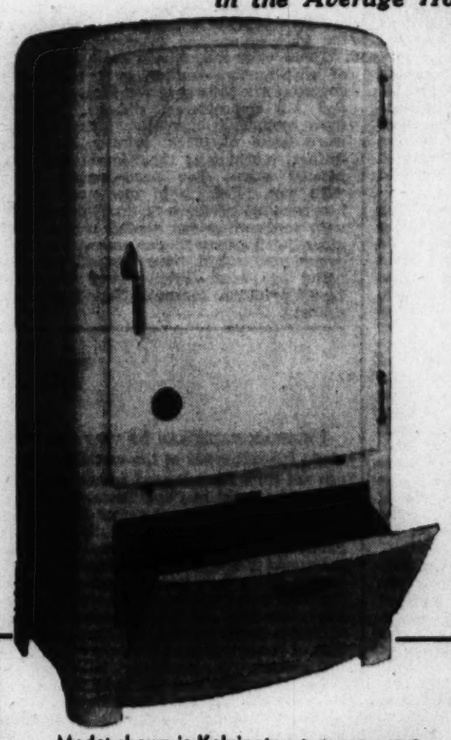

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AT YOUR

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The Home Forum

Please Pass the Beans

HIS WIFE was away for the week-end, so we decided to make dinner together at his house.

"Man," he said, "this makes me ashamed of my own race and kind."

"Please pass the beans," I said.

"That's it," he said, passing them. "Beans—from a can. We're no better than children. The wife or the mother or the sister or the cook goes away, and what do we do? We make a mess. Then we eat the mess. Not even savages would eat it, but we do. We don't know how to do anything else. We call ourselves lords of creation and we're eternally in bondage to all womankind, and to most Latin, brown or yellow races, the males of which aren't ashamed to learn the most fundamental of human arts—to fill the dinner table with sustenance fit for a human being to eat."

* * *

"I can cook an egg," I said. I didn't know what exactly he was getting at and didn't want to venture out with the fact that I could also cook toast and potatoes. I didn't want to have to prove it.

"Eggs," he said scornfully. "The way you cook them wouldn't stir the appetite of an Igorot in his native bush. You dump an egg into a pan of burnt butter and stir it with five thumbs and call that cooking it. Eggs are a food, mind you. I admit it. I've seen eggs mixed expertly with cream or cheese, or diced ham and a green chopped pepper, that would be fit food for a monarch on his throne. It isn't the eggs; it's the way you cook them."

"I didn't say I was George Rector," I said.

"Rector," he said. "D'you know why you named him? Because he's practically the only male man on the northern half of the Americas who can cook and will admit it. Women take over every art and science we have ever practiced, and we're too bankrupt of sense, or initiative, or native intelligence, to enter the art by which they have, for thousands of years, held us in subjection—"

"Lots of men cook," I said.

"Not our sort of men," he said. "The Englishman travels alone to the far corners of the earth, but he engages a Hindoo or a Chinaman or a Bushman to do his cooking. The American, thirty feet away from his wife's kitchen, is helpless. All he knows is how to open up a can of beans."

"I don't mind beans," I said. "The bean is a noble vegetable, much maligned by people outside of Boston—"

"I'm not maligning the bean!" he said. "Soak a bean overnight, boil it until it bursts, fry it with cheese, as the Mexicans do, and it's a dish for the connoisseur. But whoever got beans worth eating out of a can?"

* * *

I told him about a movie star I had heard of who visited a Santa Barbara Spanish restaurant, and was so enchanted by "those lovely Mexican beans" that she had about a hundred dollars' worth sent down specially for a party she gave in her Hollywood home. And yet, unknown to the lady, the beans had all come out of a can which was neighbor to fifty-six other varieties. But he wasn't to be appeased.

"A rare exception," he said. "The potato, the onion, the crisp head of lettuce, the choice cut of meat, the delicate egg plant, the freshly caught trout, the turnip, the radish, the beet, the squash, the cob of corn, the asparagus, the pea, the green bean—what do men know of dealing with such as these? The ice box may be full of them when we are left alone, but we never know how to cook them."

"We open a can of beans," I said.

"We do," he said.

"I told you I don't mind," I said. "Please pass the beans."

* * *

"One of the smartest men I ever knew," he said, ignoring me, "never allowed his wife to cook from the day they were married. She couldn't, anyhow; but that isn't the point. For fifteen years now, she has looked up to him as a demigod who is not only capable of providing for her by earning enough money for her needs and the needs of their household, but has made himself absolutely indispensable to her by the mere expedient of mastering an art with which she ought to be conversant, but isn't. How much firmer the foundation of the family would be in the world today if it was based on an arrangement of this sort."

"Your facts are presentable," I said, "but something about your argument reminds me of a woman I knew who took a course in logic from the extension division of a local university. When we asked her how she was getting on with the course, she said fine, just fine. She understood the whole thing very easily, she said, all except the syllogism."

"You not only don't know how to cook," he said. "You're like all American and English and most French and German males. You don't want to know."

"I daresay I could do well enough if I had to," I said. "What's the sense of getting all stirred up about something, and maybe disturbing the settled thought of a lot of other people on the question, when there's simply no need to do anything about it at all?"

* * *

I thought that quite a good argument. He didn't, evidently. He got up and poked around in a cupboard and came back with a book.

"Ha!" he said. My heart failed me.

"Now see here," I said. "We aren't going to waste time experimenting. These beans—"

He snatched before I could intervene.

"Give me those beans!" I said.

He dumped the whole saucepan full of the very best canned beans money can buy into a receptacle under the sink.

"Now we're getting somewhere," he said, coming back and opening up the book at random and flipping the pages. "Let's see, let's see—sauce Béarnaise: water, vinegar, onion, egg yolk, salt, paprika, butter—a little light, don't you think? Eggs Susette—we went into eggs. Cheese soufflé—Ah!"

"I don't like that Ah," I said.

"All right," he said, "go on out into the other room and read a book or play the radio. You're not good for much else. This thing has gone far enough. I'm learning to cook right now—and you're going to eat the result. It will surprise you. I was good at mechanical things at school. What's cooking but a proper application of mechanics? So much of this, so much of that, cooked so and so. You wait."

* * *

I waited until I heard him stirring something in a pan with an electric egg beater, which assured me that I wouldn't be overheard. Then I went to the telephone.

"Joe?" I said into it, when I had dialed my number. "Joe, this is that bachelor who eats at your place frequently. I know you don't like to stay on after the dinner hour; but, if you'll make an exception tonight, I won't be late again. Just stir up a good mushroom sauce and have one of the girls put on some spaghetti. We ought to be there in about half an hour. And, oh, yes—make a salad, will you?"

"Mista Bach," Joe's voice came reassuringly over the telephone, "it's-a practical done. You come when you ready. Joe's Place, it's-a allatime like to satisfy the custom."

I sat down to wait for my friend. He was exactly twenty minutes, and he had his hat on when he came out.

"I can't find that other can of beans," he said. "I guess we'll have to go out."

"Barkis is willin'," I said.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

By Courtesy of the "Masterpieces of Art" Exhibition, New York World's Fair, 1939, to The Christian Science Monitor

A DOUBLE PORTRAIT: *A Painting by Giovanni Bellini*

GIOVANNI BELLINI belonged to a gifted family, of which several members were great Venetian masters. He was born in a period of extraordinary activity and progress in the art of painting. During his life (1430-1516), Venetian painting evolved from primitivism to full maturity. The long career of Giovanni Bellini is said to have fixed the peculiar character of Venetian art.

He divided his attention between sacred and secular themes. This "Double Portrait," from the collection of Percy S. Strauss, reveals his quality of monumentality, and his splendid sense of dignified design. The Venetian master could make a portrait which was vigorous in personal characterization and brilliant in pictorial qualification.

Moontrack

He who sees the full moon walk
Across the backs of sportive fish
Shall turn away from trivial talk
And make a solemn silver wish.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Songs in the Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLY WRIT CONTAINS accounts of those courageous souls who, though apparently enveloped in the darkness of human woe, have clung to their faith in good until the shadows disappeared. In the Acts of the Apostles (16:25) we read, "At midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God;" and at what might be called the darkest hour, their deliverance was effected. On another occasion, Peter was released from prison by an angel, while "prayer was made without ceasing . . . unto God for him" (Acts 12:5). Standing at the tomb of Lazarus, Christ Jesus gratefully looked beyond the night of death to the ever-presence of deathless Life. And Lazarus came forth from the tomb.

The Psalmist sang (42:8), "The Lord will command his lovingkindness in the daytime, and in the night his song shall be with me." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, proved this great truth when she found herself standing within the shadow of death. Her humble faith in God's beneficence lifted her thought above the mist of materialistic belief, and she beheld the presence and power of eternal Life. This divine revelation she gave to a world lost in the night of materialism, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Thus, on page 511 she writes: "In divine Science, which is the seal of Deity and has the impress of heaven, God is revealed as infinite light. In the eternal Mind, no night is there."

Christian Science reveals the scientific basis of thankful praise. It teaches its students how to rejoice in the midst of affliction, by disclosing evil's unreality. The Revelator wrote (Revelation 22:1), "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." Mrs. Eddy defines "river" (Science and Health, p. 593) as "channel of thought. When smooth and unobstructed, it typifies the course of Truth; but muddy, foaming, and dashing, it is a type of error." Christian Science presents to weary humanity the revelation of God, as the one infinite, intelligent, and beneficent cause, and the real man as His intelligent and beatific effect.

All that God has, the real man enjoys by virtue of reflection. In other words, man possesses nothing underived from Deity. Jesus propounded the question (Matthew 7:16), "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Since man, the effect, is the likeness of God, the cause, man does not possess any tendency toward evil, manifested as sin, sickness, or death.

To human sense this may sound transcendental, and the skeptic may ask, If such be true, how then are the crime, want, and woe that are in the world to be accounted for? Isaiah of old gave the answer to this query (Isaiah 2:22): "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Who has ever sought the origin of discord in music, or of a miscalculation in mathematics? Such things are dismissed as erroneous, illusory, and therefore unreal. Where, then, is the logic of starting with sick and sinful mortal man in order to find the image and likeness of God, the great First Cause, who is infinite divine intelligence, Life?

Christian Science begins with intelligent and beneficent Deity, and, reasoning therefrom, arrives at perfect man, to whom belongs fetterless being. This truth, gratefully understood and acknowledged, is a perennial spring of joy amid human vicissitudes. As the student sings songs of praise and thanksgiving, the night of mortal belief wanes, and he awakens to know one God, one Mind, one Life; to know one perfect man, the intelligent and truthful expression of that Life which nothing can destroy.

Enlightened spiritual consciousness is the "river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding" from divine Mind, and manifesting itself in human experience as harmony and joy. Its suppositional opposite is a dream of material existence, in which appear the phantasmagoria of ignorance and fear, manifested as misery, sickness, and death. The only cure for ignorance is enlightenment. When enlightened thinking takes the place of fearsome believing, it brings forth its own enlightened results in human experience.

The song in the night of error is the healing song of spiritual understanding. One who sings this song is buoyant with hope to achieve unlimited good. Thus does spiritualized thought traverse mortal darkness, in the light of ever-present Mind.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Ének az Éjszakában

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A SZENTÍRÁSBAN olvashatjuk azon bátor lelkeknek a történetét, akik, habár látszólag az emberi nyomorúság sötétsége vette őket körül, ragaszkodtak a jóban való hitükhöz, amíg az árnyékok el nem tűntek. Az Apostolok Cselekedeteiben (16:25) olvassuk, hogy „Éjféltájban pedig Pál és Silás imádkozván, énekkel dicsőíték az Istent;" és meg lettek mentve a legsötétebbnek nevezhető órában. Egy más alkalommal egy angyal Pétert szabaditotta ki a börtönből, mig „a gyülekezet . . . szüntelen könyörög vala az Istennek ő érette" (Csel. 12:5). Jézus Krisztus, Lázár sirjánál állva, a halál éjszakáján túl hálatelten a halál nélküli Élet örök jelenlétét látta. És Lázár kilépett a sirjából.

A Zsoltáros igy énekelt (42:9): „Nappal kiküldte kegyelmét az Úr, éjjel éneke volt velem." Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapitója bebizonyitotta ezt a nagy igazságot, mikor egyedül, a halál árnyékában állt. Isten jóságába vetett alázatos hite gondolatait az anyagias hiedelem köde fölé emelte és igy az örök Élet jelenlétét és hatalmát pillantotta meg. Ezt az isteni feltárulást az anyagiasság éjszakájában tévelygő világnak a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) című művében adta meg. Az 511-ik oldalon ezt irja: „Az isteni Tudományban, mely az Istenség pecsétje, s mely az ég benyomását viseli, Isten mint végtelen világosság van feltárva. Az örökkévaló Elmében nincsen éjszaka."

A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja a hálás dicséret tudományos alapját. Megtanitja a tanulóit, hogyan lehet szenvedés közepette örvendezni, az által hogy megmutatja nekik a gonosz valótlan voltát. A Jelenések irója ezt mondja (Jel. 22:1): „És megmutatá nékem az élet vizének tiszta folyóját, a mely ragyogó vala, mint a kristály, az Istennek és a Báránynak királyiszékéből jövén ki." Mrs. Eddy a folyó-nak ezt a definitióját adja (Science and Health 593. old): „A gondolat csatornája. Mikor sima és akadály nélküli, az Igazság útját jelképezi; de mikor zavaros, habzó és sebes, akkor a tévedés jelképe." A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja a fáradt emberiség előtt az Istent, mint az egyetlen, végtelen, intelligens és jóságos okot, és az igazi embert, mint az Ő intelligens és szép hatását.

Az igazi ember visszatükrözés által mindent élvez, ami Istené. Más szóval, nincsen az embernek semmije, ami nem az Istenségből ered. Jézus ezt kérdezte (Máté 7:16): „Vajjon a tövisről szednek-é szőlőt, vagy a bojtorjánról fügét?" Mert az ember, aki a hatás, vagy az okozat, Istennek, az oknak, a hasonlatossága, nincsen az embernek a gonosz felé való semmi hajlandósága, mely viszont bűnben, betegségben, vagy halálban nyerne kifejezést.

Az emberi gondolkozás szempontjából ez talán felfoghatatlannak látszik és a kételkedő ember esetleg azt kérdezheti, hogy ha ez igaz, hogyan magyarázható meg az a sok bűn, nélkülözés és szenvedés, ami a világon van? Ézsaiás adta meg erre az ókorban a választ (Ézsaiás 3:1): „Oh szűnjetek meg hát az emberben bízni, a kinek egy lehellet van az orrában, mert hát ugyan mire becsülhető ő?" Ki akarná az inharmónia eredetét a zenében keresni, vagy a számitásbeli tévedésnek az eredetét a matematikában? Az ilyesmiket mint téves, képzeletbeli, tehát valótlan dolgokat az ember félredobja. Hol van tehát annak az okoskodásnak a logikája, mely egy beteg, bűnös, halandó emberből indúl ki, hogy Istennek, a nagy Első Oknak, aki végtelen isteni értelem és Élet, a képmását és hasonlatosságát találhassa meg?

A Krisztusi Tudomány intelligens és jóságos Istenből indúl ki és innen érvelve a tökéletes emberre jut, kinek akadálytalan az élete. Ez az igazság, ha hálás szivvel megértjük és elismerjük, az emberi viszontagságok között az öröm örök forrásának fog bizonyúlni. Amint a tanuló a dicsőítés és a hálaadás énekeit énekli, el fog múlni a halandó hiedelem éjszakája és ő az egy Isten, egy Elme, egy Élet tudatára ébred; az egyetlen tökéletes ember ismeretére, ki annak az Életnek az intelligens és hűséges kifejezése, melyet semmi sem tud elpusztítani.

„Az élet vizének tiszta folyója, mely ragyogó vala, mint a kristály," a felvilágosúlt szellemi öntudatot jelképezi, mely az isteni Elméből folyik, s mely magát az emberi életben mint harmónia és öröm fejezi ki. Ennek csak feltételben élő ellentéte az anyagi létezés álma, melyben a tudatlanságnak és a félelemnek nyomorúságban, betegségben és halálban kifejezett képzeletszőtte tüneményei jelennek meg. A tudatlanság egyetlen orvossága a felvilágosultság. Mikor a félelemmel telt hiedelem helyét a felvilágosúlt gondolkozás foglalja el, az az emberi életben a saját maga felvilágosúlt eredményeit fogja létrehozni.

A tévedés éjszakájában felhangozó ének a szellemi értelem gyógyító éneke. Aki ezt az éneket énekeli, az a határtalan jó teljesitésének reményében örvendezik. Így kel át az átszellemült gondolkozás a halandó sötétségen, az örökjelenlétű Elme világosságában.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

The Spring House

The man who built this little house of stone
Had loved the spring and needed it near by;
He let it pass through something of his own
But did not shut it in from hill and sky.
Year after year, cold water dances through
The tank where foaming milk is set to cool,
Makes sweet the air, then gurgles on to blue
Wing-sweeps of sky, to brook and sparkling pool.

The earthen crocks and butter worked to gold
Retain their sweetness from the water's chill;
On sweltering days small boys have tried to hold
This silver, and then followed down the hill,
And parents lingered, feeling coolness cling—
As if they needed something from the spring.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

There Was a Village Wedding in Hungary

IT WAS THE end of flaming June, and in the plain and up the hill-sides the scene was worthy of the adjective. The acres of cherry orchards were heavy with their ripe clusters. The peasant girls, barefooted, clad in loose, printed frocks, were busy shaking the laden branches until the cherries tumbled into the baskets. Lads, bare-throated and sunburnt, carried huge burdens of melons, paprikas, strawberries and red currants, loading them into the long, four-wheeled springless carts that were bumping over the sandy tracks. Soon the rapidly ripening corn would be ready for cutting, and across the great waving plain a hundred scythes would sweep in line, while behind them, bootless, their heads bound in vivid scarves, and red-skirted, the women would follow, binding and gleaning. . . .

But to-day no one laboured, except the horses harnessed to the long carts, filled with men, women and children riding to the wedding of the bailiff's daughter. They made a blaze of colour as they collected in the village to await the bridal procession, which would come on foot. Already through the streets the friends of the bride had paraded, displaying the treasures of the wedding chest: fine-hemmed sheets; down-stuffed feather beds; and those gorgeously handworked pillows, the bride's work and present to her husband, not for the bed, but to be piled up in the parlour, admired by all.

The village buzzed with news. Two *tzigane* bands had been hired for the dancing in the yard. Eighty people were to sit down at the tables laid out in the shade of the orchard. In the evening there would be fireworks. . . .

The village had to be dressed also. Festoons were hung from gable to gable, even the gates and railings of the yard in front of the cottages had been painted in green, yellow, red and blue to give them a festive air. Giant jars, filled with madonna lilies, spaced the route to the church. The cottage windows had a frame of crimson and green paprikas, hung in strings joined with yellow maize cobs. . . .

The whole countryside was there in gala costume. There were women dressed in their billowing, starched petticoats, seven deep, and the colours of the rainbow. They had balloon sleeves, and tight flower-embroidered bodices, with vivid silk shawls binding their straight tresses.

The men, not to be outdone, wore coloured boots, immense baggy linen trousers covered with heavily embroidered aprons. There were *csikós*, who had ridden in from the Puszta, with white lawn sleeves, short jackets, and little hats with bunches of flowers or tall stiff feathers. Some of the men wore white felt *szürs*, falling to the ankles, a mass of coloured needlework over the wide collars and down the long lapels.

There were magnificent belts and girdles of wire-worked leather, or beaten metal, gorgeous silk shawls in the Magyar colours, and silk-embroidered ribbons, cherished from mother to daughter. Many of them wore boots of black, crimson or yellow leather, reaching to their knees, and short pleated skirts. The head-dresses, frilled with lace, piled up in row upon row of fine-coloured needlework, and were crowned with ropes of golden seeded pearls. Every girl seemed attired like an Oriental princess, every man might have stepped out of a ballet by Bakst.—From "They Wanted to Live," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Macmillan.)

To Be Seen in the Docks of Cape Town

I SUPPOSE THERE CAN be very few places along the salt roads of the world where you can see ships to such good advantage as you do in the docks at Cape Town. On the one hand, you can look out across the green of Table Bay, with its mewing gulls and fishing gannets, to the Atlantic Ocean, and watch the comings and goings of ships both great and small on their lawful occasions. And on the other you can turn, if you will, to survey the house-flags and the vari-colored ensigns of half-a-dozen nations, the masts and funnels of the shipping of the seven seas, clear-cut against the magnificent background of Table Mountain and its twin sentinels of Devil's Peak and the Lion's Head.

Perhaps you will see the familiar red funnels of the latest fast mailboat, all smartness and fresh paint; or it may be one of the cosy, friendly, leisurely little "intermediates," like that I have lately left, . . . Or again there may be one of the new seventeen-knot fruiters which are among the latest development in South African shipping, loading grapes and peaches and juicy Bon Chretien pears which will probably be on London's dinner tables in rather less than three weeks.

There may, too, be the blue smoke-stacks of an Australian-bound liner, . . . Maru Boats from the Far East and Dutch liners from Batavia. Ships from Canada and New York, from Rio and Jamaica and Pernambuco, not forgetting, of course, the occasional ubiquitous cruising liner, landing her passengers for a brief hour or two to enjoy a flying tour of the city.

But when all is said, to adapt a famous line of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's, "what do they know of Cape Town—or of any other seaport for that matter—who only liners know?"

If you take a walk along the waterfront the probability is that there will be plenty of other things to be seen, as there are along most waterfronts; things that are odd, interesting, and even in a way romantic, and that turn up where you least expect to find them, in that entertaining fashion proper to seaports the world over. . . .

And always, beyond and behind it all, there is the mountain.

Storm-beaten cockleshells of Diaz and da Gama, or Drake, and ill-starred Cavendish, and Lancaster — East Indiamen, Dutch, Portuguese, and British, wallowing deep-laden from the Indies with their spices and gold—troop-ships, early steamers trailing the portent of their smoke over the southern seas—tall clipper ships with the wonder of the deep waters upon them—the mountain has seen them come as it has seen them go. The ships pass and change as the men pass and change who built and sailed them, but it remains.—C. FOX SMITH, in "All the Way Round: Sea Roads to Africa." (London: Michael Joseph.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939

Tiny Moon Runs Circle About Mars

Actually Mars has two moons. One likes speed —And they're only 5 to 10 miles through.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

While astronomers stare through powerful telescopes this month for candid views of Mars, approaching closer to the earth than it will again for 15 years, they won't forget the moons of Mars. These are two tiny satellites, Phobos and Deimos, about 10 and 5 miles respectively in diameter. Phobos is the only satellite known in the solar system that goes around the planet faster than the planet turns on its axis. Thus to an observer on Mars it would rise in the west and set in the east. Deimos has a period of 30 hours, and as Mars' day is only slightly longer than ours it would apparently move very slowly across the sky as seen from Mars.

* * *

An enterprising reporter, on the lookout for an unsual news story, today thought he saw the makings of a scoop in the published list of Vermont's last - remaining 185 wooden bridges, in which West Haven, Vt., was recorded as having one quarter of a bridge.

"Was Vermont losing so many of its old wooden bridges that it was now counting the pieces left over from the last hurricane? Or was West Haven so loath to see its last remaining bridge go that it still insisted upon listing the last quarter part of the decaying timbers?"

These thoughts flashed through the reporter's head as he penned a quick note to Vermont's Department of Public Works.

The answer was unsensational: "One quarter of the bridge is in West Haven, another quarter in Fair Haven, and one half is in New York State. The tabulations are made on the basis of maintenance costs."

* * *

About 300 "motor-age" children were treated to their first train ride recently by the Grank Trunk Western railroad, according to officials of the line in Boston. Afterwards, reactions were sought by the rail officials. Among them was a remark by a girl of school age, Harriet Pratt: "I never rode on anything before where you could get up and walk around while you were traveling. It's like being in a house on wheels."

* * *

In view of the services rendered by the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, this year in nine cases in the Supreme Court and in four international boundary arbitrations, it would seem there may at some future date be particular value in the gifts of A. P. Loper and his sisters of Stonington; Conn., to the Division.

According to word from Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps, there were among the maps and geographical materials presented "a report and manifest of the Cargo laden on board the Sloop Hero whereof N. B. Palmer is Master which Cargo was taken on board at the port of Yankey Harbor (Antarctica) . . . for the port of Stonington;" a sheet chart or charts of South America from the Equator to the highest south latitude beyond Cape Horn; a list of crews; United States weather maps from 1872 to 1876.

The whole question of priority south of latitude 60 in the Southern Hemisphere may some day hinge upon these documents, for Captain Palmer, aboard the sloop Hero is now generally believed to have been the first to visit Antarctica on Nov. 18, 1820.

* * *

If all the lumber cut in the United States for about the last 135 years were piled solidly it would make a cube almost exactly one mile in each dimension, according to recent calculations by the Federal Forest Service. They say the pile would be more than four times the height of the Empire State Building. About half of this large cube would represent the lumber cut in the last 35 years while the rest would be spread over the preceding 100 years.

* * *

Re-enacting the famed "Mary's little lamb" episode, a modern Mary recently made friends with a fine buck deer in Hilden, Nova Scotia, and thereupon, the deer became Mary's companion, following her to school. The teacher objected, on the ground that "it was against the rule." So the deer was given a place in the barn, with oats to munch. Because the deer had wandered in from the near-by woods, it was decided to try to domesticate it, and with this object in view Government permission is being obtained, according to officers of the Canadian National Steamships, who recently arrived in Boston in the Canadian-British West Indies run.

* * *

Election of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard College Observatory, as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences recalls the names of many famous New Englanders who held the same position. The Academy is the second oldest learned society in the United States and among the 26 previous incumbents of the office were John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Nathaniel Bowditch, Asa Gray, Alexander Agassiz, and Roscoe Pound.

They Seek to Make Democracy Work

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College

Upper: Faculty Chairman, Dr. John Stewart Burgess of Temple University, Philadelphia—who gave first lecture of institute this morning—talks to group about to "continue discussions" at the swimming pier. Left to right: Dr. Burgess; Mrs. Frederick Ackroyd, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Consumers League; Luigi Vellucci, Providence, R. I., singer and vocal teacher; Arthur Patt, Providence, traveling salesman; and in front, Beatrice Ward, Providence, organist.

Lower Left: Miss Dorothy Detzer, of Washington, D. C., Legislative Representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Prof. J. M. McDaniel of Dartmouth College Economics Department.

Lower Right: Miss Dorothy Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., Director of the Institute, and Joel Seidman, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Strengthening Of Democracy Institute's Aim

Conference at Wellesley seeks to recapture early vitality of democratic process.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. July 10 — Democracy as a process rather than as a political structure, was discussed this morning by Dr. John Stewart Burgess of Temple University, Philadelphia, in the first lecture of the 1939 two-week session of the Summer Institute for Social Progress. The Institute, which is meeting on the Wellesley College campus, has as its general subject "How Can We Make Democracy Work?"

Dr. Burgess, who as faculty chairman, at a preliminary meeting yesterday morning introduced members of the faculty and discussion group leaders, to the record membership of the Institute, stated that the objective of the conference is to recapture the vitality of the democratic process as it existed in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

"It was then," he said, "a relationship of free men, 70 per cent landowners, rejoicing in liberation from European autocracy and bent on developing a high degree of national and local solidarity and co-operation. An unexploited continent of vast resources was theirs, with reasonable hope of security and success for all.

Task of Institute

"The central task of this Institute," he continued, "is to consider how, in a setting wholly different, far removed from conditions which uniquely fostered that early democracy, we may today so reconstitute our political and economic life that those same processes may characterize our common life."

Among forces running counter to such an ideal, he declared, are "the unconquered specter of unemployment; the widest differences in income which history has ever known; increasing factionalism; pressure groups, and the complexity and pace of modern life which makes it difficult for the average citizen to play his part."

On the other hand, Dr. Burgess added, there are many hopeful signs, such as "the success of the method of the Gallup poll as a means for making legislators more aware of public opinion on broad issues; the use of trained experts in public affairs and the nation-wide surveys of natural and human resources."

The Way to Democracy

"To drift into a reconstituted form of democracy is impossible," he declared later. "Only by the use of creative imagination and hard scientific analysis can the best ways be discovered, and groups will have to unite in their struggle for a more ample and satisfying democratic culture."

In explaining the study plan of the Institute yesterday, Dr. Burgess said that the several lecture series are mainly intended "to prime the pump of constructive thinking" and to stimulate discussion by groups and round tables which meet at different times in the day.

Since the membership is carefully chosen—with the aid of scholarships for some who could not otherwise attend—so as to give a fair cross-section of public opinion on important topics, it is hoped that the main value of the conference will be found in the synthesis of opinion developed in these discussions.

Consumers' Co-operatives

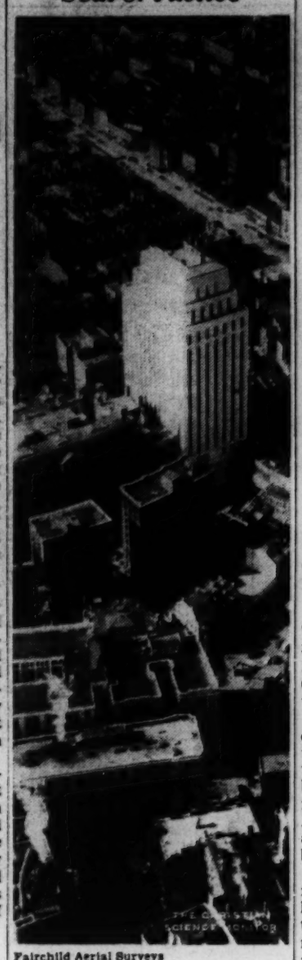
At the convocation session yesterday, Leroy E. Bowman, who recently has led forums for the United States Department of Education, spoke of the consumers' co-operative movement as the answer to the application of democratic principles to business and industry.

"In the co-operative movement," he said, "everybody is a capitalist. Each one takes his part by chipping in." Because of this, he continued, the movement can lead smoothly into a more enlightened and economically democratic form of capitalism. It provides, he added, one of the best ways of smoothing out boom and depression periods and of generally stabilizing business.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the People's Lobby

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Seat of Justice



Fairchild Aerial Surveys

Suffolk County Courthouse

Commission for which is praised for its excellent public service

Fin. Com. Urges Boston Criminal Court to Move

The criminal division of the Boston Municipal Court was advised by the Boston Finance Commission today to move from Young's Hotel where its quarters are "inadequate and inefficient" to the new Suffolk County Courthouse which has been ready for that court since December.

Although the late Chief Justice, Wilfred Bolster, and the present Chief Justice, F. Delano Putnam, have opposed moving the criminal division of the Court until the civil division could also be moved, it is now "best" for the criminal division to move to its new quarters, the Commission declared.

At the same time the Finance Commission praised the Courthouse Commission for its "excellent public service" in supervising the construction of the new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse, a PWA project. The Commission was composed as follows: A. Emmet Logue, Chairman; Joseph A. Rourke; and James A. Bailey.

The Finance Commission had been requested by the City Council to investigate "expenditures of the Courthouse Commission in the erection of the new Courthouse building." The building was criticized by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase (R) of the Back Bay, at whose instance the City Council called upon the Finance Commission to investigate.

Apparently replying directly to Councilor Chase, the Finance Commission declared in its report to the Mayor and City Council:

"The criticisms made of too many clocks, and in regard to the lights, and the few other criticisms suggested in the City Council appear to the Finance Commission to be picayunish.

"In a project of this magnitude it would be unusual if there were not some who would pick flaws. If a clock here and there too many has been provided, it has not added greatly to the cost. The criticism of the lighting facilities seems to be based more on the little extra effort needed to reach the lights when replacement is necessary."

Councilor Chase prepared today to reply to the Finance Commission's complimentary report. He studied testimony as to expenditures by the Courthouse Commission as given by Sheriff John F. Dowd, Custodian of the new Courthouse, to the City Council Budget Committee last winter. Sheriff Dowd's testimony, Councilor Chase said, certainly indicated that the City Council was warranted in demanding an investigation.

The Municipal Court was moved into Young's Hotel while the new courthouse was under construction. It has paid $5,000 a month for rent for a period of nearly three years. "Inasmuch as a sum running into hundreds of thousands of dollars was due in taxes on the property," said the Finance Commission, "the monthly rental would be charged off against taxes due."

The moving of the criminal division into the new courthouse at the present time would not make for any saving in rent, said the Finance Commission. It would, however, enable a saving by the discharge of 11 or 12 temporary employees who would be no longer needed.

Stand Is Taken By Governor To Aid Cape Trains

In special message he urges legislative inquiry into lines N. H. threatens to drop.

A legislative-sponsored investigation of the New Haven Railroad to prevent cessation of South Shore service was requested by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

Declaring he considered this problem one "of the most serious that has confronted the Commonwealth" for many years, the Governor proposed a study of operations of the New Haven, Old Colony and the Boston and Providence Railroads and the New England Railroad Company.

"Cessation of the railroad facilities as contemplated by these roads will be a body blow to Massachusetts and New England," the Governor said in a special message to the House and Senate.

"We cannot allow commercial centers such as Quincy and Brockton, or recreational areas such as the South Shore and Plymouth to be without freight and passenger facilities. The solution to this problem cannot come abruptly. There are legal complications that must be carefully studied and analyzed."

The Old Colony Railroad, which is part of the New Haven System, has announced it would file a petition with the public utilities commission to close scores of stations and virtually eliminate its passenger service on the South Shore and the Cape.

Abandonment of some stations by the New Haven System has been challenged by the State Utilities Commission, which ordered them re-opened. The case now is before the United States Supreme Court for a decision, with the issue of state's rights involved.

46 Degrees Today But Cold Comfort

The thermometer registered 46 degrees this morning—at Doucette, Quebec.

Boston thermometers were still piling up the 80's.

But it was a pleasant reflection for Bostonians—cold comfort, so to speak—to think that somewhere the sun wasn't shining quite so intensely.

The Weather Bureau consulted its instruments, which have so far survived the season, and foresaw generally fair weather with a possible thunder shower this afternoon, and not so warm tonight.

The lowest temperature last night was 70. At 2:30 the mercury had climbed to 91, but by 2:35 the temperature dropped to 84 degrees, due to an east wind.

But it was 46 at Doucette. And inland Canada was generally cool. And the Weather Bureau said the refreshment might be coming in this direction.

Happy thought!

Stolen Car Crash Boosts Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10— Efforts of five armed men in a stolen car to escape their State police pursuers resulted in a head-on collision at Auburn, Mass., yesterday, that caused five fatalities and raised the week's accident toll to a high point.

The third occupant of the machine into which the fleeing car crashed passed on today at a hospital here. The tragedy climaxed a week in which, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said, 10 persons were killed by automobiles, compared with six during the corresponding week a year ago.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather with a possible thundershower this afternoon; fair and not so warm tonight and Tuesday; moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine: Scattered thundershowers this afternoon followed by generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday and in the interior tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire: Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing Tuesday and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, although scattered showers are indicated in portions of the North Atlantic States Monday or Monday night and showers are likely in most sections Thursday or Friday. Temperature near normal most of week but somewhat below normal middle of week. Ohio Valley and Tennessee generally fair although some probability of showers Wednesday or Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	89	Minneapolis	63	—
Bermuda	83	87	New Orleans	77	78
Chicago	68	—	New York	76	88
Denver	68	94	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	55	93	Philadelphia	78	48
Kansas City	72	92	St. Louis	73	—
Los Angeles	62	77	San Francisco	55	61
Miami	77	—	Washington	77	86

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 10.
B—Maximum, July 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:27 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 6:54 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

Building Unions Call Big Meeting On WPA Situation

Five hundred delegates from Massachusetts building and construction unions will meet at the Hotel Westminster Saturday to decide what official course of action should be pursued to restore the prevailing rate of wages to WPA workers, it was announced today.

Meanwhile, WPA headquarters announced that "apparently" a back-to-work movement was under way by WPA workers in the Lawrence-Lowell area where small groups went on strike last week. While something less than 180 WPA were reported out in Massachusetts early this morning of a total of 97,700, this number was increased later in the day by word from New Bedford that 150 more had struck there.

Of those on strike there were 16 members of the A. F. of L. Hoisting Portable Engineers' Union who walked out from their jobs of running the big hoisting cranes on the Huntington Avenue subway. Temporarily at least, this local walkout will not affect the progress of the subway, it was reported at WPA headquarters.

The meeting of the delegates of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Council was called this morning by President Frank C. Burke of Waltham. The delegates will assemble at the Hotel Westminster at 2 p. m. It is expected that some form of petition will be drawn up and forwarded to Washington calling upon Congress to do away with the newly enacted 130-hour week for all WPA workers, and to restore the prevailing rate of wages for skilled workers.

No further strike action is anticipated in WPA unions until the labor meeting on Saturday.

It was learned from Springfield today that a number of skilled workers in that city are planning a brief protest strike on Friday. The walkout is planned as a temporary matter.

Canal Fog Delays Passenger Boats

Fog at the entrance of the Cape Cod Canal in Buzzards Bay cleared sufficiently this morning to allow two passenger steamers, which had been forced to anchor, to get under way for Boston.

Both vessels were due here early this morning but the delay prevented them from arriving before early afternoon. They are the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's steamer Chatham from Baltimore via Norfolk, and the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer Boston from New York.

Maine Adds 2,225 to Pay Roll In 17-Year Span, 1922 to 1939

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 10— Maine's pay roll has increased in 17 years from 1,591 in 1922 to 3,816 Jan. 1, 1939, according to the Department of Finance, and demands upon State are steadily increasing.

Since 1936 nearly 800 persons have been added to the pay roll, many to handle details of the social security, unemployment compensation, employment service programs. Liquor Commission accounts for an increase of 251 employees, beginning with 84 in 1934.

Prior to these programs the increase in employees had been steady but slow.

The total increase from 1922 to 1930, for instance, was but 414, from 1,591 to 2,005. In the next five years 670 persons were added, 2,675 in 1935. From this point to the close of 1938's calendar year 1,141 persons were added to the State's pay roll, 800 since 1936.

Set up in 1936 with 139 employees, the Social Security program had increased on the first of this year to 245 employees. Set up in 1937 with 277 employees, the Unemployment Commission and Employment Service had a combined personnel of 345 on Jan. 1.

In all there are about 15 departments, bureaus, or commissions in operation today which were unheard of in 1922. Not all of the personnel increases, however, are traceable to programs linked with relief and social security.

The Department of Agriculture, for instance, employs 141 persons against 31 in 1922. The Department of Inland Fish and Game had 171 on its pay roll Dec. 31, 1938, against 114 in 1922. The State Highway Commission increased its staff from 118 to 320 exclusive of 52 employed on a planning survey begun in 1937. The Department of Education with 100 employees in 1922 had 183 at the close of 1938.

Tax-Exempt Yet It's Fun to Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10— Some people think paying taxes is fun. Even when they don't have to. Take the Dana Hall Schools at Wellesley, Mass., for instance, which are voluntarily pouring a little over $23,000 into the Town Treasury this year and thus preventing an anticipated 66-cent rise in the tax rate.

Last year, the noted Dana Hall houses of learning incorporated themselves under the State laws as a nonprofit-making corporation, thus becoming tax-exempt. The withdrawal of such a large taxpayer meant an upward bounce for the Wellesley tax rate.

And then the School decided to continue making voluntary contributions, to continue annually as long as possible.

"It was just a bit of fun I had, making the gift to the Town when worries about an increased tax rate started to rise," said Miss Helen Temple Cooke, head of Dana Hall.

Hutchinson River Parkway Toll Of Ten Cents Planned

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 10 (AP) — The Westchester County Park Commission this afternoon made formal request of the Board of Supervisors to install a 10-cent toll charge on the Hutchinson River Parkway.

The request followed filing with the Commission and with the supervisors of the official opinion of County Attorney William A. Davidson that Westchester is within its legal rights in installing tolls on any section of the Hutchinson Parkway between Westchester Avenue, White Plains, and the Boston Post road in Pelham.

Accompanying the Park Commission's communication to the board asking for authority to impose the 10-cent toll on the Hutchinson Parkway was a request for $20,000 to be used in erecting the toll booths, widening the pavement at such stations, and providing equipment for collections.

New York Action Seen On Retaliatory Measure

Action of the Westchester (N. Y.) County Park Commission apparently is in reprisal against the recent action of Connecticut in levying a 10-cent toll on the Merritt Parkway, which connects with the Hutchinson River Parkway. Should this new toll be approved, motorists passing through New York on the new 60-mile series of express highways between New England and New Jersey would have three 10-cent tolls, in addition to the 50-cent Hudson River toll.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Spy Hunt." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Fenway: 1:10, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Man Who Dared," with Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. Also Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle." Tomorrow: "Dark Victory," featuring Bette Davis and George Brent. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Montgomery in "Fast and Loose."

Keith Memorial—
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto in Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 3, 6:20, 9:35.

RKO Boston—
"Inside Information," with Dick Foran and June Lang. 9:50 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. Also Lucille Ball and Allan Lane in "Panama Lady." 11 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Repertory—
Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly in "Submarine Patrol." Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," featuring John Howard. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Suez," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Also John Barrymore in "The Great Man Votes."

University—
"Only Angels Have Wings," with Jean Arthur and Cary Grant. 2:30, 5:45, 9. Also John Howard in "Bulldog Drummond's Secret Police." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Tremont—
"Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. Also Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Juarez," featuring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. 2:25, 6:05, 9:40. Also Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce in "Society Lawyer." 1:05, 4:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Undercover Doctor," featuring Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne in "Invitation to Happiness." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:25.

Trans-Lux—
"You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Spring Byington. Also news and short subjects.

South Station Theater—
Vacation preview series. "Inside the Capitol," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreel and other short subjects.

Radio—Page 11

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

PROGRAM

1 French Military March from "Algerian Suite" ..... Saint-Saëns
2. Symphony No. 2 in D major ..... Beethoven
First two movements:
I. Adagio molto allegro con brio
II. Larghetto
3. Overture to "Sakuntala" ... Goldmark
Interval
4. Fantasia, "Aida" ..... Verdi
5. Minuet in B major, for Strings ..... Boisson
6. Symphonic Poem: "Danse Macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
7. Russian Sailors' Dance from "Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance Tour—special exhibition, Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter Four

The time had come for the cows to leave for their high pastures. During many days the lower road had been busy with herds passing over it. Sometimes three or four cows went by with their bells making gentle music. Sometimes sixty or seventy, all there were in a village, passed up the road with their bells making a full noisy accompaniment. The cows were driven by two or three people who kept them in line.

Great preparations had been going on during the past week for Papa's departure with the cows to his brother's alp high up the mountain side. Suki's cart had been laden, Mama had cut cheese cloths, Hans had made trips into the village to get supplies and Frieda had wound garlands of flowers for the cows' horns.

Seeing the Cows Off

Early in the morning of a clear and sunny day Papa set out, driving his cows before him. Frieda and Hans had taken a shorter way over the hill and were to meet Papa by the gate that led off the road and up the high mountain path. Softly in the distance they heard the tinkling of familiar bells momently growing louder, then one by one the cows appeared marching slowly up the road, their hooves stirring up small clouds of dust. Reaching the gate, the cows stopped to take long drinks from a trough, then, at a signal from Papa, Hans let down the bars and—with Frieda helping him—directed the cows through the narrow opening.

Hans and Frieda watched until the last long tail had switched out of sight and only a faint tinkling of bells told where they had gone. Then even that died away and the world became suddenly a lonely place without bells or cows or Papa.

June came, greeted by a silent world. No noisy bells or gentle lowing could be heard in the pastures and the cows were far too high for even so much as a whisper of their bells to be heard in the valley. The hay was standing tall in the deserted fields, the green things in the garden were growing quickly.

Once a week Papa came down from the mountains leading Suki, strapped on whose back were huge round cases of cheese to be kept in the brown chalet until ready to be sold. On one such journey he asked Hans and Frieda if they would like to return with him.

"Yes, yes," they cried excitedly and Hans demanded, "When may we start?"

A Night on the Alp

The next morning, when the world was gray and quiet, they set out. Mama came, too, walking briskly ahead with Papa. Suki followed, the empty cheese cases on her back and a bag of meal tied between them. Then the children came, wearing rucksacks, for Papa had said they might stay overnight at the alp.

The sun was pointing fingers of light across the pines when they reached Uncle Kubli's alp. Papa called. His voice echoed back from rocks and pines and as it did Uncle Kubli came out on the balcony and waved to them, then he went back into the chalet. It was nearly six o'clock—nearly time for the cheese making to commence, and Uncle Kubli knew better than anyone else that it must not be delayed.

The children entered the chalet. What they saw was a large room, most of which was fireplace. A fire burned brightly on the stone floor near which hung an enormous iron pot with a shining copper lining. Above yawned a chimney with a little door at the top which could be closed when it snowed.

Hans and Frieda followed Mama's example and sat beside her on a bench near the fire, where they could watch all that was going on. Uncle and Papa had taken the cream off three hundred liters of milk, putting most of it in the churn for butter and the rest in a wooden bowl for their breakfast. Then, carrying the great round pans of milk between them, they poured them into the iron kettle and swung it over the fire.

Uncle Kubli watched the milk quietly. After several minutes he put a thermometer into it and, satisfied that the temperature was right, swung the crane away from the fire and brought the huge kettle almost under the noses of the children. Then he

The Story So Far

Frieda had gone to stay with her Aunt and Uncle Zingre and her Cousin Hans in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. The children had lots of fun on market day at Saanen, and Hans brought back some little bells to hang on his goats' necks. Aunt Zingre bought Frieda a bright candy-stripe apron. Hans's work at home was minding the goats in the pasture, and he was teaching Frieda to mind them too.

went to a shelf and measured a few grains of powder from a small box. These he poured into the milk.

"But will those few specks of powder turn all that milk into cheese?" Hans asked, puzzled.

"Yes, of course," Uncle Kubli smiled, proud of his mystery.

"When will it?" Frieda asked.

"Why, now!" Uncle Kubli laughed as he reached for a wooden ladle which he pushed into the milk, bringing it out full of curds.

They went outside to wash and when they came back Mama had filled dishes with hot porridge, cups with milk. The bowl of thick cream stood on the table beside the bowl of curds and whoever wanted any was free to have as much as he liked, and if anyone got tired of fresh cheese and cream there was hard yellow cheese and black bread.

Breakfast over, cheese making went on. Uncle Kubli drew up a stool, and sitting down, rolled up his sleeve and plunged his right arm above his elbow far down into the curds.

Slowly and carefully Uncle worked his hand among the curds until all was gathered into a firm round ball and only the whey was left, which the pigs would have and be glad for. Papa held out a large piece of cloth into which the round white ball was put and carried to the draining board.

"That," Uncle Kubli said, "will soon be cheese. When it is dry we will salt one side and let it harden, then turn it and salt the other until there is a strong rind about it. After it is quite hard Papa will take it down to your home to keep it until it is the right age to sell and eat."

(To be continued next Monday)

The Wren

The wren is so domestic
She hardly would embark
On any such adventure
As the eagle or the lark.

But when it comes to feathering
A cozy little nest,
Of all the wingèd creatures
She knows this art the best.

MARION LEE

Photograph Through Courtesy of Elizabeth Naramore

Happy Little Elephant

This little elephant is made of glass. It is blue in color and is the work of an American woman whose name is Marianna von Allesch. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York.

Mystery of Mrs. Littlewing

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

It was Sam who built the Garden House.

Sam was the coachman's son and had just left school. He was a very clever boy and knew how to make all kinds of things and, when the holidays came, he said he would build a tiny house for Bell and Tim on the grass beneath the may tree.

It was a most exciting house, with two windows in the front, and a little door between them. The door had a real letter box, in case the postman came. Inside was one small room with a fireplace and a chimney. They called it the Garden House, and painted the name over the door in gold letters that shone in the sunlight.

One morning, when they opened the front door of the Garden House, they found a letter on the floor inside. It was addressed, in funny scrawly handwriting: "To Whom It May Concern."

"That must be us," said Tim, feeling very important.

So they took the letter to Sam to read for them.

"This is to recommend my charlady, Mrs. Littlewing," Sam read. "I have known Mrs. Littlewing for many years. She is

Neat
Quick
Honest
Capable
Cheerful
Energetic
Methodical
Trustworthy
Goodtempered.

If you would like to engage her, please pin a note to the may tree."

"She sounds very good, doesn't she?" said Bell. "I will write 'Yes' on a piece of paper and then we can watch and see who comes for it."

As Neat as a Pin

So she wrote "Yes" and folded the paper to make it look like an envelope, and pinned it to the lowest branch of the may tree. But although they watched for a long time, no one came to take it away.

By the next morning, however, it had gone, and when they went to the Garden House on the following day, it was quite clear that someone had been at work there. The windows were polished, the sills were dusted, and the floor of the room had been swept.

Bell and Tim tiptoed around as if half expecting to come upon Mrs. Littlewing, but there was no sign of her anywhere. So they wrote a second note, thanking her for what she had done, and pinned it to the may tree.

And that note went, just like the first. But they never saw who took it.

"I wish we could see her," said Bell. "Do you think if we stayed up quite late she would come?"

"We might try," Tim said.

So they decided to sit in the little house until the moon rose. But during the evening everything went very dark indeed, and a wind came blowing round the garden, and the branches of the may tree bent and creaked, and Tim and Bell decided it would be nicer in the big house with the rest of the family.

A Patch of Grass—No More

That night was the worst storm they ever remembered. Things went clittering and clattering about the roof, and flipped against the window panes; and the doors wouldn't keep shut, and the mats in the passage flapped as if someone were shaking them. And in the morning, when they went out, the Garden House wasn't there at all—only a yellow patch of grass where it had stood, with the two round flower beds in front.

But Sam said he would build another one even better than the first, and if they liked to go with him that afternoon they would seek for oak timber in the wood.

So they started off as soon as lunch was over; and the sun came out and set everything sparkling, and they found lots of oak branches that had fallen down in the storm, and tied them together with a strong rope and hauled the bundle behind them.

It was late by the time they started to come home, and the moon was up in the sky and everything was quiet.

And then, just beyond the wood, they came to a stop. The moon was shining full upon a little clearing in a corner of which stood something unusual.

Was it a tiny house? Was there a minute figure dressed in white cap and apron sweeping and sweeping before it with a besom broom? Was there a fairy-lace cloth hanging out to dry on a silken thread that stretched from twig to twig? Who could say, for at that moment the moon went in.

Perhaps it was only the silvery light playing with the shadows, and a white feather caught on a thorn, and a spider's web heavy with raindrops. They never knew.

Drawn by Nora S. Unwin

One by one the cows came on.

David, an Eagle Pet

David was one of a family of two. Together with his brother he lived in a nest on a rock ledge of a mountain cliff, high above the Hex River Valley near the town of Worcester, South Africa.

His home was not much to look at, only some dry twigs crudely placed together, but they served the purpose of a nest for these young "lammervangers," or eagles.

One day, one of the fledglings slipped out of the nest onto a grassy ledge below, and although he was quite unhurt, he could not get back again. Happily he was soon found by a shepherd who took care of him, and later on sold him to a lover of animals in Worcester town to bring up.

His new master was highly pleased with the bird, and gave him the name of David.

He would follow his master all over the large garden, and learnt to answer to his name or to a whistle call. Whenever his master went into the garden and could not see him, all he had to do was to give the whistle call, and soon David would appear from one of the big trees and settle on his shoulder. Then his master would let him have a small bit of meat which he held inside a closed hand. David got to know this practice so well that he would try to force open the closed hand with his beak in order to get at the meat.

After eighteen months the young eagle had become a fine specimen, standing about two feet high, with a wing spread of fully seven feet. He slept in the trees of the garden at night, and in the day time would often soar high into the sky till he became a mere speck, always returning to his garden home again.

One day David's master went into the garden and called him as usual. The bird flew to his shoulder. But this time his master thought he would have some fun with David, and when, at last, the hand was opened, there was nothing inside it.

David gave a single and peculiar screech as of disgust. Then he flew off in a low, wide circle, and streaked right away, high into the sky, and was never seen again!

All About Prize Winners

By Peter White

I wish you could all read the lovely letter we received from Dorothy and the other children in her kindergarten, telling us how much they liked the book, "The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins." You will remember that Dorothy won the book as a special prize last month. The letter was signed by 15 girls and boys.

"This morning we have read the whole book," they said in the letter. "And the pictures—they were the funniest of all!"

The special prize this month goes to Victoria Wetton, six, of Van Nuys, California. It is a book called "Barkis," by Clare Turlay Newberry, a story of a cocker-spaniel puppy with the most enchanting pictures. We think Victoria will like them. Here is her essay:

The Basket That Came Back

I love this story about Wags, the dog, Billy Bob and Belinda, by Enid Blyton. The two children went to the store to buy things. They lost the basket. Wags found it. On the way they lost it, because they had such an excitement. Mrs. Spice gave them a roll. The dog was half bad and half good.

They lived in a house called Red-roof. They met the Balloon lady and they met the milkman, Mr. Clatter. Wags was not invited and he came.

Belinda cried all the way because they lost the basket. Billy was too big to cry. They thought that Wags was a bad dog and he really wasn't bad because he brought the basket to them. They gave him a bone when they got home. When they got to the market, they bought soap and butter. And Billy knew he shouldn't cry on the street. It wouldn't be nice.

The prize for the best paper by an "under 12" goes to Joyce A. Meyer, ten, of Seattle, Washington. We think you will agree with us that she wrote a very interesting essay. Her prize is "The Little House on Runners," by Marjorie Hayes, a story of a New England family that traveled from Vermont to New Orleans one hundred years ago in a little house on runners. There is a lot about Boston in this book, too, which, we think, will interest Joyce. Here is her essay:

Bennie Bear and Others

I like the animal stories on the Children's age. Especially the ones where animals wear clothes and have exciting adventures. One of these animal stories that I liked very much was "Bennie Bear Bakes a Pie."

I liked "Bennie Bear" because he was so cheerful when the leaves fell on his pie and Simon Squirrel fell on his mattress. It was very thoughtful of him, I thought, to pick a pailful of berries for his Aunt Fuzzy.

I liked Simon Squirrel the poet. Bennie Bear was lucky to have such a cheery neighbor. But in one way he wasn't so fortunate because he probably didn't have The Christian Science Monitor for a daily paper.

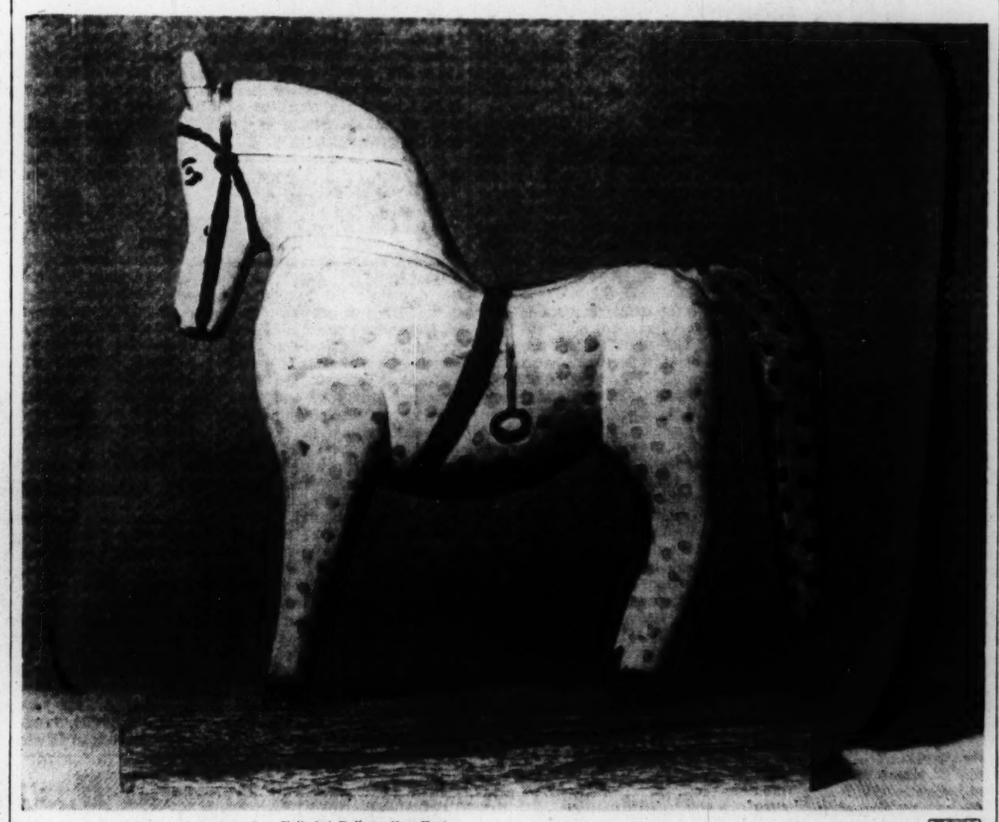
"Where Cats Were Kings" was a good story, I thought. It would be fun to go to an island where cats rule. Although I wouldn't like to be belled.

I admire the illustrations by Maurice Day. The picture of "Where Cats Were Kings" is darling. It would be nice if sometime you could publish some cat paper dolls.

I enjoy stories of foreign lands. "Hans-Rudi in the High Mountain" was an interesting story. My, it was funny when the goat ate his picture. I could almost see poor Hans struggling down the mountain with the kid on his back and dropping his sketches over the cliff.

We are still looking for lots of good papers from boys, and here's hoping we shall get many this month.

So, good-by, girls and boys, until next month.



Photograph by Courtesy of the American Folk Art Gallery, New York

My Little Prancing Steed

I have a little horse, and he's very fair to see.
He jumps, and he prances, and he waves his spotty tail.
But I know he'd take me safely to a far country
Up hill and down dale.

He was made for little children—living long and long ago,
And I'm not allowed to touch him or to take him in my hands.
But I know that he is mine, as he prances to and fro
On his wooden stand.

I call him little Dobbin, and he answers when I call,
And tosses his head and flicks his bridle chain.
Nobody but me knows that he can move at all—
Though I see him plain.

So I speak to him quite softly, and I tell him that, one day,
I shall take him for a gallop, when the sun is shining bright.
And he whinnies back he's ready. But although we'll ride away—
We'll be back at night.

A. J. S.

300 Boston Newsboys Enjoy Vacation at Agassiz Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POLAND, Maine—More than 300 boys who earn their living on Boston streets, selling newspapers and shining shoes, have arrived at Agassiz Village during the past week. This summer vacation resort, made available to the members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz of Newport and Boston, starts its fifth season with several outstanding new attractions.

At the same time, newsboys who cannot come to Agassiz Village have improved recreational quarters available for them in Boston, where a $25,000 shower room was dedicated yesterday at the Newsboys Foundation headquarters. At these ceremonies, made possible by a gift of the Charles Hayden Foundation, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Attleboro, Mass., minority leader of the House of Representatives, was the principal speaker.

Newsboys, says Harry E. Burroughs, like color. He has therefore been careful to select gaily spotted pintos for the four new steeds, and Fred Sylvester, veteran groom and riding master whose popularity increases every year, now has 11 horses and a colt under his supervision. The piebald occupants of the stable, however, pale into dun inconspicuousness beside the prancing racers of the merry-go-round. Not only have they shiny new coats of chestnut brown and coal black and mottled gray and white; they have also vivid pink bows and crimson saddles and royal blue panoply, and magnificent, long, new tails. Their trappings of scarlet and vermilion, orange and yellow, ultramarine and indigo, harmonize perfectly with the decorations which have just been placed around the canvas top.

Bubbling fountains at various points throughout the estate of rolling countryside furnish cool drinking water direct from the artesian well, newly dug on the Village green, 338 feet deep. In addition to a young orchard just planted, to supply, eventually, the dining room, fruit trees have been placed here and there, where the boys are likely to walk, so that in time they will be able to pick an apple or a pear whenever they feel like it, during the harvest season.

Along the water front one finds several additions, among them new swimming boards for the tiniest Villagers, and a gallant sailing vessel for a breezy day on Thompson Lake. Ten miles of bridle path have been cleared through the woods. A newly acquired cow and a poultry run make the Village its own source of milk and fresh eggs.

Rest periods, before and after meals, are to become periods of musical relaxation this year. There is to be no more confining, in silence, to cabins. Instead the boys will assemble, out on the grass, on fine days, in front of Town Hall; inside Town Hall on rainy days, while the finest of records will be played to them, and a music instructor will comment between selections.

P. P. S.

Back-to-the-Farm Time for the Newsies

Larry O'Toole

Scene at Agassiz Village at West Poland, Maine

One of the members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation getting a little training in farming and incidentally a lot of sunshine and fresh air

Contemporary Art Gallery

It takes courage to open an art gallery in the summer, but young Mr. Swetzoff has been motivated by a high idealism in the new little gallery which will be open through July 20 at 15 Fayette Street. It is on the top floor of an old brick house, the style of which is peculiar to the South End of Boston. The pictures, on the other hand, represent youth and the twentieth century.

Mr. Swetzoff has chosen several water colors, gouaches, drawings by a group of young men who have emerged in the past few years from the Boston Museum School. Most of them have won the European fellowship, and the pictures to be seen reveal the influence of a well-disciplined training and the newly acquired impressions to which any artist responds acutely on his first European tour. What counts most in these small pictures is the fact that the performers work intensely and possess sensibility. They all reveal the eager, restless, perturbed characteristics which our times engender. They are interested in the classical background, and yet they are prompted to work expressionistically. Taste today is flexible, and we are inclined to estimate the artist in his own terms, rather than by a strict rule of measure.

Each of the contributors at the Contemporary Art Gallery shows an indubitable quality in execution with pen, pencil, or pigment. There is John Teyral who believes in good organization of forms. His pictures are coherent, thoughtfully fabricated. Peter Paul Dubaniewicz is another contributor who seeks pictorial values in terms of well-arranged design. These young men have been inculcated with the idea that pictures have their own logic, their own vitalizing characteristics. They do not transliterate photographically what they see, but they translate in terms of form and tone and plasticity.

A fresh and fluent water color drawing of flowers is offered by Frido Urbinati. Ralph Lermand shows some influence of the late Alexandre Iacovleff. Iacovleff was devoted to the Pompeian frescoes, to the fleet paintings of the ancient Romans, manifest to this day on the frescoes. He imparted his enthusiasm to his students. In this little exhibition the young men do not merely copy the ancient wall paintings, but have assimilated the peculiar quality of vitality which animated them. Another contributor is a draftsman, observant and sensitive, David Hill.

This little Contemporary Art Gallery is worth support, for it encourages youthful talent which has such a struggle in the world today. Times are changing, and the outlook for those gifted persons who must paint, irrespective of all obstacles, is not too promising.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club (New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street)—Exhibition of New England primitive paintings. Through July 15.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Exhibition of water color paintings by Ida Carlson. Through Aug. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Room—"New Cities for Old," material on city planning. July 3 to Aug. 6.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Contemporary Art Gallery, 15 Fayette Street — Exhibition. Through July 20. Open from 1 to 5 except Sundays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Grace Horne Galleries — Group Show.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Old Corner Bookstore, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by Ludwig Mesler.

South End House—Exhibition of oil paintings and water colors. 49 Rutland Street. Through July 10.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries — Exhibition of Western painters.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue — Exhibition of paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday. Sunday, 1 to 5. Recent accessions Exhibition of Prints in Pairs. Paintings, drawings and prints from Private Collections in New England.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed national holidays and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 4 except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge — Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

Disabled Veterans of World War, 225 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oil paintings. Through July 24.

Mattapan Public Library, Boston—Oil paintings, water colors, metal work and sculpture. Through Aug. 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2nd BIG WEEK
"GOODBYE MR. CHIPS"
ROBERT DONAT
GREER GARSON
Also: "Parents On Trial"

NEW YORK CITY

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1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Clr. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40
Mail orders until August 26 — 361 Seats $1.10

SONJA HENIE • TYRONE POWER
in 'SECOND FIDDLE'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

No Saturday performances during July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-0290
Evgs. at 8—$1.10-2.30 Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

Callahan Goes on Trial Before Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

motion on the grounds that the State Supreme Court, in another case, had held this was not necessary.

Rules Change Urged

Mr. Murphy then argued for a change in the rules of procedure announced by the Governor. He wanted the charges to be made all at once instead of point by point. After a 15 minute conference between the Governor, Mr. Murphy and Charles B. Rugg, son of the former Chief Justice and attorney for the investigating commission, this motion was also denied.

Mr. Callahan, who had previously been in the yacht building business in Quincy, was named an Associate Commissioner of the department in 1934, and was made Commissioner 11 months later by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely. His elevation to the post was opposed at the time by several representatives of engineering societies.

Since he has been Commissioner there have been several investigations of the department, but probably none as extensive as the one on which today's ouster hearing was based. This probe was ordered by Governor Saltonstall within a month after he took office last January.

When the investigating group's preliminary report was turned in a month ago, charging waste of millions through the so-called "gift contracts," Governor Saltonstall publicly called for Commissioner Callahan's resignation.

Governor Saltonstall and members of the investigating committee were very sober in their demeanor and appeared to be taking the hearing with extreme seriousness. Mr. Callahan, by contrast, laughed and appeared in high spirits as he entered the room attired in a light tan summer suit.

Only two members of the Governor's Council were present at the hearing, Frank A. Brooks and Bayard Tuckerman. Daniel Coakley, sole Democratic member, and personal friend of Mr. Callahan, was absent.

First witness called by Mr. Rugg was Ralph E. Houghton, who said he had been chief accountant in the Department of State Administration and Finance for 15 years. He testified that two contracts, listed as numbers 3,175 and 3,176 under section C of charge no. 1 in the Governor's charges, and involving $232,500, had been let to Charles I. Hosmer of Greenfield without competitive bidding or advertising, as specified by law.

Mr. Houghton said that in one contract the sum of $100 apiece had been allowed for trees more than 16 inches in diameter, and that $25 had been allowed for trees less than 16 inches.

Further on in his testimony Mr. Houghton was asked about the total number of trees removed so far. He replied 35,330. He said the cost had been $933,242. Mr. Rugg then asked what the saving would have been had the contracts been let at $10 a tree—the figure which the investigating committee held was a fair price—and Mr. Houghton replied the saving would have amounted to $579,912, or 62 per cent.

The detailed charges specified certain contracts by number and directly charged, "You squandered public funds by signing contracts for . . ." and then mentioned the specific cases.

In addition, the charges included building certain bridges that were unnecessary, specifying the Anderson bridge and four bridges on the road to West Hawley in Buckland, and the Shaw bridge in Goshen.

Mr. Callahan was also charged with replacing guard rails and posts not damaged by the hurricane and flood, and with specifying certain steel repairs of materials manufactured only by the Irving Iron Works.

The charges concluded with the statement that, "the good of the service requires that you cease to be Commissioner of Public Works."

South Shore Bus Service Planned

Buses will replace the New Haven trains when they are discontinued on the South Shore, it was indicated today as the Quincy City Council considered an application of the Brockton and Plymouth Street Railway Company to run buses into Quincy depot.

Company officials said they planned to provide service to various points as far south as Plymouth. New Haven train service to these points will be discontinued on Sept. 24, according to plans.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-50Sm	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Science talk	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	"Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orch	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Loring, songs	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; music	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Musical Sensations"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	serial	"Musical Sensations"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Mark Warnow's Or.	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	Mark Warnow's Or.	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Tom Howard and	Magic Key: Stuart Rob-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Ace Brigade's Orch.	The Norsemen
8:45	George Sheldon	erson; LeRoy Miller;	prano; symphony orch.	James A. Farley at Natl.	The Gauchos
9:00	Theater: Charles	Rodgers Sisters; Vic-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Postmasters Assn.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Laughton; Zasu	tor Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Pitts in "Ruggles	National Forum: Rep-	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45	of Red Gap"	Jos. W. Martin, Jr.	Al Roth's Orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Foreign news comment	Ben Pollock's Orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	nentals Quartet; orch	"Detective O'Malley"	Bill Tontaine's Orch.
10:30	Grant Park Con-	Network program	Dol Brissette's Orch.	Mrs. Carrie C. Catt	News Service
10:45	cert	Network program	Dol Brissette's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Stan Brown's Orch.
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-50Sm	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Weather; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; musicale	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Rhythm Romance"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, organ	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	Talks; music	Scandinavian music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"	"John's Other Wife"	Talks; music	Scandinavian music
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Gospel songs"
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	John Kiley, baritone
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Melody Sweethearts"	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	Seventh Annual All-	Seventh Annual All-Star	Household talk	Seventh Annual All-Star	"Classical Album"
2:00	Star Baseball Game	Baseball game	"Betty and Bob"	Baseball game	"Classical Album"
2:15	Seventh Annual All-	Seventh Annual All-Star	"Grimm's Daughter"	Seventh Annual All-Star	"Classical Album"
2:30	Star Baseball Game	Baseball game	"Valiant Lady"	Baseball game	"Classical Album"
2:45	Seventh Annual All-	Seventh Annual All-Star	Hymn recital	Seventh Annual All-Star	News Service
3:00	Star Baseball Game	Baseball game	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Baseball game	Sport reports
3:15	Seventh Annual	Seventh Annual All-Star	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Seventh Annual All-Star	Sport reports
3:30	All-Star Baseball	Baseball game	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	Game	Seventh Annual All-Star	"The Guiding Light"	All-Star game	Sport reports
4:00	News Service	Baseball game	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Texas Jim Lewis	Sport reports
4:15	"Merry Minstrels"	All-Star game	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	"Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	Sport reports
4:45	Musicale	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Irene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	Piano soloist	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	"Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	News comment	Dinner Concert
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver" quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	Coie's quiz show	"Leaders in Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	Dick Powell and	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:15	company; music	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:30	Dick Powell and	"Information, Please";	The College Man Looks	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	"Western Serenade"
8:45	company; music	questions and answers	at the World; talks	ist; concert orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	"Melody and Madness";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton, pianist;	Dance orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	songs; orchestra	Dance orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine"	"If I Had the Chance";	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	network interviews	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
10:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	Margaret Banning, talk	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Network Speakers	News Service
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Charlie Barnett's Or.	House"; drama; music	Network Speakers	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Jose Martinez's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	News Service

Allen Is Witness At Secret Session Of Pardon Inquiry

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen (R) testified today before the Special Legislative Commission Investigating Pardons and Paroles, but the testimony was behind closed doors and was not made public.

Mr. Allen was one of four former Governors asked to appear before the Commission before it holds open hearings. Joseph B. Ely is scheduled to testify tomorrow, and Charles F. Hurley upon his return from a trip to Ireland. James M. Curley has not yet accepted the Commission's invitation to appear, according to Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, Commission Secretary.

Others who appeared before the Commission today were Bayard Tuckerman and Frank Brooks, Republican members of the Executive Council, which shares authority with the Governor in pardon and parole matters.

Connolly Denies All Bar Charges

John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, whose removal is sought by the Boston Bar Association, today denied all charges of conspiracy and extortion of money from employees in his office in his formal answer to these charges brought by the Association in the Supreme Court. The answer was filed by Mr. Connolly's counsel, Bernard J. Killion.

In his answer he stated all employees whom he discharged were discharged for cause and those he employed were efficient workers. The Bar Association charged he discharged faithful employees and replaced them with incompetent workers.

Mr. Connolly also stated that the work of his office had been well handled and that he had made many improvements in the service.

The Connolly hearing is scheduled for July 24.

Mr. Connolly also filed a motion today asking that the Association furnish him with more specific details of their charges.

Mr. Connolly desires the names and addresses of all employees in his office from whom the Bar Association charges he extorted campaign funds. He also wishes to have the times of day and the dates when each employee was allegedly approached.

Bicentenary Fete Held at Wareham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHAM, Mass., July 10—A street parade depicting events in the town's history, with a pageant to follow, constituted today's program for the observance of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Wareham. Yesterday sunrise and sunset services were held on the athletic field at which the united choirs of all the churches sang.

Speakers at the afternoon gathering included Paul A. Dever, Attorney General of the Commonwealth; United States Representative Charles L. Gifford from the Wareham District; Charles L. Bates, chairman of the anniversary committee, and Joe Mitchell Chapple.

Addresses emphasized the need to be alert for signs of Fascism and Communism finding an entry into American life to which Wareham's pioneer settlers made a contribution in their ideals of liberty. Mr Dever said this country should resist foreign appeals to war.

Mount Desert Island Marine Gardens Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine—The Marine Gardens of Acadia, recently opened on Mount Desert Island, are attracting large numbers of tourists. The "gardens" consist of a huge glass tank holding 50,000 gallons of water and about 40 varieties of rare salt water fish and crustaceans. Included in these are dogfish, skates, squid, monkfish, flounders, cod, catfish, toadfish, sculpin, cunners, eels, chubs, harbor pollock, herring; and for shell fish, hermit crabs, horseshoe crabs, spider crabs, lobsters, claims, winkles, sea urchins, star fish and sea cucumbers.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Discontinued

Massachusetts

Worcester—Saturdays, 7 a. m., WTAG, 580kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 11

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, July 11

(6.04mc-49.6m)

9:00 p. m.—U. S. Drama.
9:30 p. m.—Music for Strings.
10:30 p. m.—Quakers in World Service.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The gala opening of the South Shore Playhouse down in Cohasset proved that white is still a more than good summer color. We mention this because there was a while back when women seemed to shun it for evening wear . . . apparently thinking it was a bit too . . . something or other. But a goodly number of the young fashionables were wearing pure white evening gowns.

Which reminds us that we saw a neat little number recently at Dixon's, that dress shop next to Loew's State Theater on Massachusetts Avenue. In white, of course. And incidentally the size we saw it in was a twenty; just in case you women who wear that size think there's never anything sleek around for you. But it can be ordered in any other size, and will be equally as suitable for the younger girl as the older woman. It's made of sharkskin . . . than which there's probably nothing cooler looking. The gown featured a halter neck, which means that some of the material goes around your neck and eliminates the regulation shoulder straps. Décolletage is not too low . . . but even if it were, there's still a bolero jacket that goes right along with it with little short sleeves. Which of course makes a two-time dress out of it. It's belted with a vivid red belt that looks like fishnet, but which is probably crocheted. Anyhow, you get the same effect. And that's not all. With it comes a matching halo hat. That is it matches the belt. All for a matter of $12.75 or so. At the same time we ran into a collection of attractive midsummer frocks that sell for around $7.95 and even less. A pin stripe in turquoise blue and white took our eye particularly. High neck-line, and a matching jacket to top it.

* * *

They're Great Help in Summer Months

Except for the fact that it's our favorite pastime, we'd eliminate this business of eating during the warm summer months. Because of all the preparation necessary, and the washing of tablecloths and so forth for somebody. Of course we could sing a different tune if everybody got together and decided to use nothing but those clever little "Servaides" we saw out at Miss Ayer's Shop. (At Coolidge Corner in Brookline.) Because these are luncheon sets that look like cloth, but really aren't. They're paper, we suppose, but they look for all the world like cloth at first glance. And they're all fixed up with pretty designs of flowers, Mexican stuff, ships and so forth. Some with colored backgrounds, and some with white. And you get eight long, square doilies for a quarter! (We give this queer description just so you'll know they aren't dinky little circles!) Some of them have napkins to match . . . and of course when you have used them over and over again and have finished with them, you just throw them into the nearest wastebasket. Waterproof, of course; and you can go over them with a cloth.

* * *

Some Other Items Worth Considering

P. S.—A cool-as-a-cucumber look can surely be attained by the green and white jersey dress that Jordan Marsh has for $7.95. Rayon silk. And somehow or other the skirt is fixed so that when you walk it looks all white, instead of striped. You certainly couldn't accuse Helena Rubinstein's new "Hunting Pink" of having any blue in it. It's red, and there's no doubt about it! A grand relief note from the orchids and cyclamens that you may want to put aside occasionally. With one of those Universal Cookers that the Edison Company has you could do some of your baking down in the basement. Electric, so you could truck it around, and get it out of your immediate way.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Making Democracy Work

(Continued from Page 9)

in Washington, explained that in his round tables he plans to direct discussion on the subject of "Where does the money come from for government?

"We are either going to change our revenue system," he declared, "get into a war, or cut every form of relief and get down to a common sense basis."

Dorothy Detzer, Legislative Representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, asserted that if the United States is going "to make democracy work in the future" it is essential that it must keep out of war.

Joel Seidman, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, stated that with his group he intends to study means of getting more democracy within labor unions, and to consider their place as a system for introducing democracy in industry.

Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, Md., in an address to Institute members and a number of visitors last night, pointed out that if democracy is to be made to work, a democratic attitude toward life in general must be developed among individuals.

When the Israelites were delivered from Egyptian bondage, he said, they were not yet ready to live in freedom in the Land of Promise. A new generation had to rise before the "great adventure of a free people" could begin.

"Perhaps," said Rabbi Israel, "therein lies the story of the collapse of democracy in certain lands, as well as the hope of its survival in America. The lands where democracy collapsed were too lately out of bondage."

69 in Religious Cult Fined for Parading

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 10 (AP) — Sixty-nine members of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious organization, arrested here Saturday night on charges of parading without a permit after a series of marches had been staged in the business section, were found guilty today in lower court.

They were released on bail totaling $4,500 for appearance in Superior Court in September. One respondent was held without bail at the county jail. Seven of the leaders of the religious group drew fines of $53 each, while the others were each fined $10.

Following the session County Solicitor Vincent Broderick stated he was considering filing a bill of information with superior court asking the group be charged with disturbing the peace. The purpose of the parade was to attract patronage to a scheduled meeting Sunday night.

Rabbi Cohon Named

Rabi Beryl D. Cohon, of Temple Israel, Brookline, Mass., has been named Rabbi of the new congregation of Temple Sinai, Brighton, Mass., the first reform Jewish congregation to be established in the Boston are in 85 years, it is announced.

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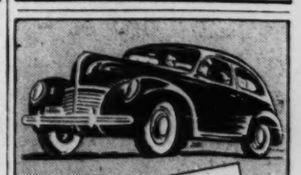

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 275,000
Saturday's sales 113,320
1939 volume to date 110,802,715
1938 volume to date 128,512,758

Selected Stocks Show Some Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Selective recoveries spotted the stock market today but many issues were at a standstill.

Gains, running to a point or so at the best, were shaded here and there near the final hour. Dealings were light throughout, transfers for the five hours being at the rate of approximately 275,000 shares.

Among the better share actors were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Standard Oil of N. J.

Backward were General Motors, American Can, Union Carbide, Consolidated Edison and United Aircraft.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government loans stood far in front of a narrow bond market today.

Gains in the Treasury list ranged to an outside of 20-32 point at the start of the last hour while in the corporate section prices screwed fractionally to both sides of the price line.

The sharp run-up among Federals, managed on comparatively small turnover, seemed due chiefly, bond men said, to the limited supply available in the market. Investment buyers, seeking an outlet for a tremendous backlog of idle money, were forced to bid up prices to obtain what little was available.

In the foreign division Poland 4½s of '63 and '68 moved up more than a point on a few sales. Others in this group were neglected.

A shade higher elsewhere were Western Union 5s of '60, International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Portland General-Electric 4½s. Off as much were Southern Railway 4s, Illinois Centrals 4¾s and International Paper 5s.

Wheat Futures Drop Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—Wheat futures lost more than a cent a bushel today, continuing the almost steady decline which has carried values here as well as at other principal world markets to the lowest point since 1932 for this season of the year.

Corn lost about a cent, establishing new lows for the past five years.

Heavy winter wheat receipts, favorable crop conditions for spring sown grain in the United States and Canada and expectations that the government report scheduled to be released after the close may show increased production possibilities led to the liquidation in wheat.

Although rallying slightly from the day's lows, Chicago wheat closed ⅞-1¼ low than Saturday, July 65½-⅝, September 66⅜-½; corn ¼-⅞ lower; July 45⅝-¾, September 47-47⅛; oats unchanged to ¼ down.

Gold Imports Rise In June 30 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continued war scares abroad quickened the flow of gold to this country in the week ended June 30.

The Commerce Department reported gold imports rose to $77,644,359 from $60,602,435 in the week ended June 23.

The bulk of the inflow came from Great Britain and the Netherlands.

In the week ended June 30 gold exports rose to $4,746 from $3,906 in the previous week.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock market prices were well maintained today, helped by a less anxious view of Danzig developments. British funds inched up and transatlantics moved evenly. Silver issues were unsettled by a fresh drop in the raw metal but base metals generally held their ground. Most industrials were quiet at slightly higher levels.

Paris—Bourse activity broadened today and prices responded to more insistent demand. Domestic shares closed near the best for the day and gold stocks were up fractionally. International stocks were irregular. Rentes ended 15 to 55 centimes ahead.

Liverpool — Cotton futures dropped 3 to 4 points today on outside hedging and Bombay selling.

Scrap Iron, Steel Use Off

NEW YORK—Scrap iron and steel consumption in the United States in May was 2,263,289 gross tons, it is estimated by the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., as compared to 2,316,898 tons in April and 1,387,420 tons in May, 1938. For five months of 1939 domestic consumption was 12,002,434 tons, a gain of 70.6 per cent over 1938. Exports for the five months were 1,390,064 tons, as compiled by the Department of Commerce, off 15.1 per cent from the 1938 period.

Bond Values Down in June

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of 1,389 bond issues listed in the New York Stock Exchange dropped to $48,570,781,615 as of June 30 from $48,920,968,566 for 1,388 issues at the end of May. Par value totaled $52,751,311,452 against $52,647,221,728 a month earlier. Average value per $1,000 bond was $920.80, compared with $929.20.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	60½	60½	60½	..
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	49½	49	49½	..
1½	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.80g)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 3
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
19	8	Alleg pr pf	4	10½	10¼	10½	Jul 6
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun30
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162	160½	162	+1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12	12	12	Jul 7
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Jul 7
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	2	33	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 7
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 3
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63	63	63	..
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 5
32	16¾	Am Airlines	8	30¼	29½	29½	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	11½	11⅜	11½	Jul 7
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	5¼	4¾	4¾	Jul 7
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	6	37½	37½	37½	+1
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	95	95	95	— ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 5
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	20	20	20	+ ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf	2	34	34	34	Jul 6
24½	13½	Am Ch&Ct(.30g)	1	16	16	16	..
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
126	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	126⅛	126	126⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11½	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13⅛	13¾	13⅞	Jul 7
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 7
3¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jul 7
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	..
3¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
51½	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	4	51½	51	51¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	Jul 1
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 7
30⅜	14⅞	Am Locomotive	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	..
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 7
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Jul 7
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	2	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Jul 8
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	32½	32½	32½	+1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	..
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	..
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	58	58	58	— ½
15⅜	11⅛	Am Sat R (1.20)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	8	41	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Jul 7
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65½	65½	65½	Jul 8
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12	12	12	Jul 8
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	18	163⅛	162	163	+1¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	8	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ½
153⅛	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	151½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	..
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	Jul 5
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	47	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	9	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jul 8
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+1½
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	25¾	25½	25¾	— ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 8
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'y31
38	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	35½	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
13	9¼	Armold C (½g)	1	10	10	10	..
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
43½	27	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	Jul 6
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	+ ½
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	13	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	1	55	55	55	..
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11	11	11	Jul 8
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jul 7
8⅞	4	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	8	8	8	..
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52	52	52	Jul 8
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 3
4⅜	1¾	Auburn Auto	11	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Jul 7
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	53	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	10	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	Jul 8
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 8
13	6	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6⅞	Jul 5
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	14	14	14	+ ⅜
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	17	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	+1
102½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 5
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
8⅞	7¼	Beldg-He (.70)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
99¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	5	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
21½	17⅜	Ben ind L (.90g)	6	20	19¾	20	..
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	54	54	..
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jul 7
80	50¼	Beth Steel	15	53	52½	52½	+ ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	..
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	105½	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 6
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
28½	16¼	BonnA&Br(½g)	2	20	19¾	19¾	Jun30
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	19⅜	20	Jul 6
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	7	20¾	20½	20¾	..
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	5	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	5	26	26	26	Jul 8
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	10	10	10	Jul 6
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 1
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
10½	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 7
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
10⅜	5⅜	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jul 8
43½	27	Bkly Un G(¼g)	9	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅜	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	+1
15¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3½	3½	3½	..
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 6
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	26	26	26	Jul 7
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	7	14⅞	14½	14½	Jul 7
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jul 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	3	6½	6½	6½	Jul 8
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun30
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun30
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 7
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9¼	Campbell Wyant	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jul 7
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	5	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ½
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun30
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 7
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	73	73	73	Jul 5
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	42¾	42	42¾	+ ½
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	12	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent H R N J	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 6
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 5
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	2	7	7	7	..
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	4	17⅞	17½	17½	Jun30
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	5	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	94½	94	94	Jul 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
34	29	Int Salt (1½)	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
35⅜	31¼	Int Shoe (1½)	2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
31⅞	19	Int Silver	2	22	22	22	Jul 8
96	84	Int Silver pf(4k)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jun28
9⅜	5⅜	Int Tel & Tel	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
9⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14¾	8¼	Interst Dept Str	1	10	10	10	Jul 6
10¾	7¾	Intertype (.20g)	2	8	8	8	Jul 5
21	18	Island Creek (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 7
80	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	3	80½	80	80	..
103	65¼	Johns-Manville	7	69½	68	68	—1
64	35	Jones & L Stl pf	1	45	45	45	Jun23
19½	13	Kalm S & F(7½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 6
11½	5½	Kan City South	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 8
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun30
12	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.30g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun30
99½	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	98	98	98	M'y 1
16½	12½	Kayser (J) (1g)	2	14	14	14	Jun29
14¾	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 8
44⅜	28	Kennecott (½g)	15	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
13	8¾	Key S & W(.45g)	2	10	10	10	Jun30
27⅞	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 5
23¾	13¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 7
25	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	2	5	5	5	Jun 7
28	24	Kress SH (1.60)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
27⅛	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
18⅛	14	Lambert (1⅛g)	1	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Lane Bryant	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun30
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	3	33	32⅞	33	..
25	17	Lehigh P C (⅞g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
⅝	1¼	Lehigh Val Coal	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3	1¼	Lehigh Val pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun30
5⅜	3⅛	Lehigh Val RR	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 8
27¾	20¾	Lehman (.60g)	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	..
12½	9⅜	Lehn & Fk(1½g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 3
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	..
56¾	36½	Lib-O-F Gl (1g)	2	45	44½	44½	— ½
6⅜	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 7
40	34¾	Life Saver (1.60)	2	38	38	38	Jul 6
107	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jul 8
107¾	99½	Lig & My B (4a)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
180	171⅞	Lig & My pf (7)	2	176½	176½	176½	Jul 6
17¾	15	Lily Tul (.60g)	2	16	16	16	Jul 1
40½	21	Lima Locomo	4	22½	21¾	22⅜	Jun30
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jul 5
20¼	12⅜	Lion Oil (1)	1	14	13½	13½	— ½
19	13½	Liquid Carb(.60g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
54½	35	Loew's Inc (2a)	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
108	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108	108	108	Jun 7
12	6	Loft Inc	29	11¼	11	11⅛	..
62	41½	Lone-Star C (3)	6	49¾	48½	49¾	+2¼
4½	2⅜	Long-Bell Lb A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
22¼	17	Loose-Wil (2½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 8
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
58	36⅛	Lou & Nash (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
30½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	..
33	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun27
30¾	18¾	Mack Trucks	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
43½	30½	Macy RH Co(1g)	4	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
19½	13	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	1	14	14	14	Jun28
38⅛	25½	Magma C (¾g)	1	29	29	29	Jul 7
13¾	1	Manati Sugar	1	1	1	1	Jul 7
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13	5	Man Ry mod gtd	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
13⅜	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 1
1¾	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
5¼	4½	MarineMid(.33g)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
15½	9¾	Marshall Field	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
39¾	27½	Martin (GL) Co	3	32⅛	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Martin-Parry	1	2	2	2	Jul 3
57⅜	34½	Masonite Cp (1)	1	39	39	39	Jul 7
36	23	Mat Alk (1½)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
52	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	1	51	51	51	+1½
6⅜	4	Maytag Co	1	4	4	4	Jul 5
36½	28½	Maytag pf (3)	1	29½	29⅞	29⅞	Jun24
14½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 7
14⅞	9¾	McCrory Stores	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
102½	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 6
22⅜	15⅜	McGraw Elec (1)	5	19½	19	19½	Jul 7
10⅜	6½	McG-Hill (.15g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun29
59¼	49¼	McIntyre P (2)	3	56½	56

Commerce and Finance

House Bill Would Put Water Transportation Under ICC Control

Business and Industry

Variety Chains Costs Reach New High During 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Sales and earnings of variety chain stores last year declined but total expense rose to a new high level, according to a study, "Expenses and Profits of Limited Price Variety Chains," issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

The study was made by Dr. Stanley F. Teele, with the research conducted in co-operation with the Limited Price Variety Stores Association.

Includes 15 Chains

The 15 variety chains whose figures were included in the survey had total sales of $433,000,000 in 1938, a drop of 4 per cent from the sales peak reached in 1937, and the first decline recorded since 1932. This decrease was in the face of a slight rise in the number of stores operated. The sales represented over 90 per cent of the total chain store volume in this country.

Total expense, including interest on the investment, rose to the record high of 32.18 per cent of net sales, compared with 31.02 per cent in 1937 and 31.69 per cent in the depression year of 1933.

Net profit for the 15 chains fell continuously from 5.05 per cent of sales in 1936 to 2.38 per cent for 1938. Final net earnings last year, including non-merchandising revenue and interest credits, amounted to 5.64 per cent of net sales, or 10.1 per cent of net worth, the lowest since 1932.

Total expense increased from 1937 to 1938 by more than 1 per cent of sales. In large measure, according to the study, this was due to increased rates of expense for tenancy and related items.

In the face of falling sales volumes, the chains found it difficult to cut such costs in dollars. Some firms actually increased their dollar-per-store expense for plant and equipment. Dollar outlays for taxes also exceeded the amounts spent in 1937.

Pay Roll Expenses

Pay roll expense in dollars per store was lower for 1938 than for 1937, but was somewhat higher in percentage of sales.

The report indicated that in 1938 the limited price variety chains made the following disposition 'of the average dollar spent in their stores by consumers:

Net cost of merchandise sold	63.5 cents
Salaries and wages	15.8
Tenancy costs and related expense	12.2
Taxes (other than on real estate and income)	1.3
Other operating expenses including interest	4.4
Total costs	97.2 cents
Net profit	2.8 cents

Canadian Financing During Past Month Totals $37,023,468

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June new Canadian bond financing, exclusive of Dominion Government Treasury bills, totaled $37,023,468, of which $13,250,000 was sold in this country and $23,773,468 in Canada, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

During the month the Province of New Brunswick registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission an issue of $4,250,000 of 5-year 3 per cent debentures and $5,000,000 of 10-year 3½ per cent debentures, the first to be registered by any Canadian province or municipality, and the bonds were promptly absorbed when offered here publicly on June 29. Also the Province of British Columbia placed privately an issue of $4,000,000 of 5½ year 3¼ per cent bonds in this market.

Of the total financing in June, $21,177,200 was for refunding and $15,846,268 was for new money. During the same month last year total Canadian financing amounted to $3,157,035. In June $50,000,000 of treasury bills were issued for refunding purposes and a similar amount was issued in the same month last year.

For the first six months of this year Canadian bond financing totaled $317,769,727, excluding $310,000,000 of treasury bills, of which $204,832,100 was for refunding and $112,937,627 for new money. This total compares with $284,797,558 for the same period in 1938, and $343,519,635 in 1937.

Corporate financing for the first six months of this year amounted to $174,519,500, of which $168,291,000 was for refunding and $6,228,500 for new money. For the first six months of 1938, corporate financing totaled $31,729,500, and in 1937 was $88,370,800.

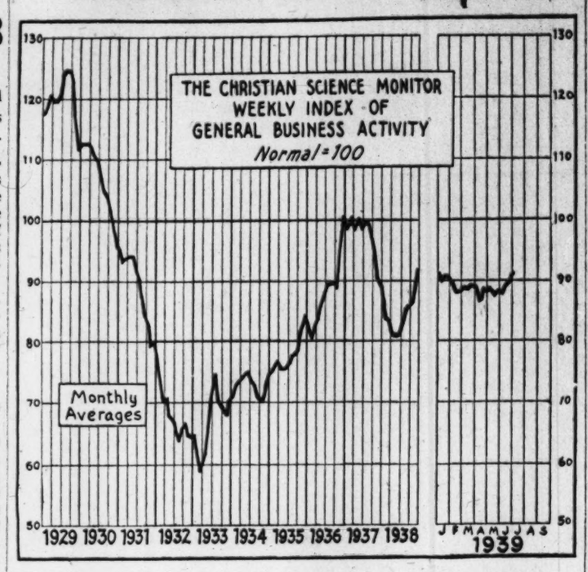
Six Months Auto Sales Up 57 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Factory sales of automobiles in June totaled 322,670 units, a gain of 3 per cent over 313,214 in May, the Automobile Manufacturers Association estimated. In June, a year ago, sales were 189,402 units.

On this basis the association said sales in the first six months of the year amounted to 2,045,723 passenger cars and trucks, compared with 1,305,501 in the comparable period a year ago, a gain of about 57 per cent.

The association represents all the manufacturers in the United States except Ford.

Monitor Index of Business Continues to Show Uptrend



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced during the week ended July 1 to 91.3 (prel.) compared with 90.6 in the week of June 24 and 82.0 for the week ended July 2, 1938.

During the week bank debits outside New York City held to a steady level while electric power production showed a substantial gain over the previous week and miscellaneous carloadings showed a good increase.

Sales at retail during the past week increased 6 to 10 per cent above the like week of 1938. Although steel production dropped 12 points to 42 per cent during the week due to the holiday interruption, steel markets are recovering rapidly and most of the loss is expected to be retrieved this week.

The fact that five motor plants have completed current model production along with the holiday shutdown reduced auto assemblies last week to 42,784 units, a drop of about 28,000.

Commodity prices remained unchanged during the week. The United States Department of Labor index held at 75.5 per cent of the 1926 average. Carloadings increased 3.5 per cent over the preceding week. Power production was the highest for any week thus far in the year, seven tenths of one per cent over the preceding week and 14.2 per cent above the like week last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 1* 1939	June 24 1939	July 2 1938
Combined index	91.3	90.6	82.0
Bk debits outside NYC	89.0	89.1	81.1
Elec power p'uction	97.7	96.7	88.4
Misc carloadings	80.7	79.8	71.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had another little zig upward last week, part of its recent zigzagging downward. Just as it reached the top of the range it stopped and went to sleep. In fact it was dormant all week; Monday's volume was the smallest for a full trading day since July 3, 1922, that is, in seventeen years, and Saturday's the second smallest for Saturday since 1918. Everybody was away over the Fourth. Salary cuts, Scotch weeks, and general gloom pervade the Street and back-offices look like deserted villages.

For a month the market has zigzagged down, changing trend each week, just as for over a half-year it has been zigzagging down on a larger scale, changing trend each month. All this sounds pretty bad and seems to confirm the Dow theory about our having passed into a bear market when the averages dropped through 136. The anniversary of the big push on June 20 last year passed unheralded.

Still there is hope. The two-year lower trend line from April 1938 through June of that year and April of this year is still unbroken. But prices are hanging close to it.

The business prospect has clouded a bit. The danger of a jurisdictional strike threatened against General Motors may not cut production much because production is already tapering off from 1939 models; some manufacturers have discontinued. But it may mean that some of the recent good rate of production was due to anticipation of such strike, rather than to guesses based on the retail trade.

Motor and Building Outlook

Sales were good in June but dealer inventories accumulated. They will now taper, as production slides. The unfavorable spot is in used cars. However, summer automobile output may drop unseasonally, simply because the change-over to 1940 models has been advanced to the earliest date on record. Only a few years ago the change-over came in the late autumn.

Another business accelerant lags—building. The lag began late in April. It looked like a response to uncertainty over the passage of the recent amendments liberalizing the National Housing Act. After they passed there was a slight recovery. But it didn't last; and now it looks as though something fundamental was in the way. Perhaps it is the recent Washington attack on alleged monopolistic building trade practices. This attack, the Washington dopesters say, is going to go places, and will probably turn into another of those good little Washington thoughts which are finally blown all out of shape with political hot air.

They say now that the Federal Reserve Board index will hit 100 in July, against round 98 last month. But for August things don't look quite so good. Textiles will close down somewhat, automobiles will be re-tooling, and lumber production isn't going to do so well if building doesn't.

Then again there was the little business of the President's regaining of his devaluation power. Since he first got it the pound has been dropped from $5.05 to $4.68 and the French franc from 6.59 cents to round 2.43 but it hasn't been deemed necessary to use it. Still, Washington thinkers have an obsession about keeping clubs behind doors and birch-rods in closets—an obsession which suggests that the SEC might gather a few figures on how many of the boys smarted through early boyhood.

Is Silver Program Crippled?

It looks as though the Senate might still shear off the foreign silver buying program. But even if it doesn't, the heart seems to have gone out of the program and silver doesn't look like 43 cents again. The thing is now tangled up with our new program of buying the friendship of neighbors to the south.

Two market groups don't respond much to good news, the steels and the coppers. Steel operations have held above 50 per cent without much help from motors, rails, or farm machineries. Of course they aren't earning much more than keep but if one of these groups came in buying they might, though there isn't much hope. Still, steel scrap stays strong.

Copper had quite a week, with France putting in a huge order, London moving above parity with New York, two advances here of ⅛ cent each, and sales in New York nearly the largest on record. Copper shares did fairly well, but nothing to write home about.

The European news again faded into the background. Maybe the Germans won't take Danzig yet. Maybe it will all straighten out. Business here, it is reported, is more and more jumpy about European news, more sensitive now than last September. But confidence also recovers more quickly.

Rebuttal to Budget Theory

A cute rebuttal circulates here to the fancy budget theories recently aired in Washington. The fancy theory is that by capitalizing dams, highways, post offices, national well-being in general, and so on, you can square up any kind of a budget and call it a day.

The rebuttal is that if you do so you must make it retroactive. So you must set up a balance sheet for such "investments" since way back when. Then, of course, like the good bookkeeper you claim to be, you must allow for annual depreciation. Shall it be straight-line, sinking fund, or retirement reserve? Any way, you find that the annual depreciation of your assets equals your annual "investments" which begin to look like replacements. So evermore you come out by the same door wherein you went. People don't believe this theory but they use the rebuttal as one might answer a Mohammedan out of the Koran, or as Karl Marx met the classical economists with an exaggeration of their own dialectic.

The competitive bidding issue is in the air again, with the coming St. Louis Terminal $7,000,000 refunding. Morgan Stanley drew up work sheets but now some of the roads think perhaps—especially after Robert Young suggested it—they had better open the matter to competitive bidding.

The New York banks ended the second quarter with further thumping additions to their deposits (bringing Chase close to the $3,000,000,000 mark). Unlike in the first quarter, they added to their holdings of governments. But as in the first quarter, their commercial loans again lagged. So their cash is again increased.

Steel Operations Off 12 Points To 42 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined 12 points to 42 per cent of mill capacity due to the interruption of the recent holiday and vacation shutdowns although most of the loss will be retrieved this week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Finished steel demand has rebounded to approximately the late-June rate," says the review, "and consumption shortly will be bolstered by the resumption of operations by plants closed for vacations and inventory-taking. However, such gains will be offset by declining requirements of the automotive industry which is slowing down in anticipation of model changes the next four to six weeks.

Strike in Auto Plants

"A disturbing factor in the automotive outlook is the strike of General Motors tool and die workers. Timed to interfere with new model preparations, this suspension might seriously delay introduction of 1940 cars, in addition to retarding steel deliveries late this quarter when assemblies originally were expected to be increasing rapidly.

"Five motor plants already have completed production of current models. This and the holiday shutdown reduced assemblies last week to 42,784 units, a drop of nearly 28,000. Output a year ago was 25,375 units. The latest curtailment was from 22,873 to 13,775 for General Motors, 21,810 to 13,980 for Chrysler, 19,600 to 10,800 for Ford and 6380 to 4229 for all others.

"Pig iron production in June was 27.5 per cent ahead of the daily rate in May, when the coal strike restricted blast furnace operations. Daily output last month was 70,647 tons, against 55,404 in May and 35,358 a year ago. Active furnaces June 30 numbered 117, a gain of 11 for the month. Total production the first six months was nearly 58 per cent larger than a year ago, 12,521,131 tons against 7,931,098.

Decline Is General

"Heavier steel demand is in prospect this month from farm equipment manufacturers, following shutdowns the past two weeks by a number of plants. Business in merchant wire products employed widely in rural areas held up unusually well during June but is due for a seasonal letdown this month."

Scrap prices vary from steady to strong, but the composite is unchanged at $14.54. The finished steel composite is down 10 cents to $55.60.

Cuban Legislature Takes Step to Bar Peso Depreciation

HAVANA (AP)—The House of Representatives has unanimously approved a bill designed to avoid depreciation of the Cuban silver peso in accordance with measures urged by President Federico Laredo Bru in a message to Congress Thursday.

The bill as passed by the Senate includes the following measures:

1. The silver peso will be accepted in payment of debts and contracts regardless of any other agreements made about payment in any foreign money. Exceptions are Cuba's foreign debt, payments of money advanced by foreign interests for agricultural work and payments by banks of deposits made in foreign currency.

2. Any person guilty of conspiracy to depreciate Cuban money will be punished with a jail sentence from three months to two years and a fine.

3. An official control of exchange by the Government will be established.

4. Special powers are granted to the President to take emergency measures to avoid depreciation of the national currency, including fixing prices for food and other necessary goods.

(The Cuban peso has fallen lately and is now quoted in Wall Street at a discount of 8½ to 9 per cent from its normal worth in terms of the dollar.

(The peso's fall accompanied a fall in the world price of silver as the United States Treasury withdrew support from the foreign market. But New York Exchange dealers were uncertain as to just how much effect the break in silver had on currency rates.)

Rail Equipment Orders Increase

Rail equipment orders placed so far this year show a substantial percentage gain over the poor like 1938 period, but are still at a low level, the United Business Service points out in its latest Report.

Unfilled orders for new freight cars on June 1 totaled 9,261 compared with 4,484 a year ago, and 44,397 on June 1, 1937. At the same time, there were 128 locomotives on order against 62 on June 1, 1938, and 328 two years ago.

The indicated upturn in business should bring some further increase in orders for equipment. Government financing of purchases as proposed under the new Administration lend-spend program would also provide a stimulus. However, even with funds available, any major revival of demand will hinge on a substantial recovery in rail traffic and revenues as the carriers have ample serviceable rolling stock to handle current traffic volumes.

Long-pull prospects for the rail equipment industry are favorable.

Record Shipments Of Rayon in June

By the Associated Press

June rayon yarn shipments shot up to 32,900,000 pounds from 25,900,000 in May, an increase of 27 p. c., Rayon Organon, trade journal, said. In June a year ago shipments totaled only 18,100,000 tons.

The increase was drawn entirely from producers' stocks, which dropped from 41,500,000 to 32,800,000 pounds, the magazine said.

Shipments of rayon yarn for the first half of this year totaled 161,000,000 pounds, exceeding the previous record first-half shipments of 160,500,000 pounds in 1937. The new record was 62 per cent ahead of the 99,400,000 pounds shipped in the first six months of 1938.

Control of Trade Associations to Be Probed by the U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The justice department has announced that an inquiry into "control of trade associations by management engineering companies" would be undertaken soon by a federal grand jury in the southern New York district.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, said that the Department had made a preliminary investigation of practices of "comparatively recent origin" through which small groups gained control of some industries.

He said the investigation "should be regarded not as an attack on trade associations but as an attempt to give them the maximum freedom to accomplish their legitimate purposes."

Such associations have "many useful and legitimate functions," he said, but at the same time offer "wide opportunity for legal restraints and coercions."

"Every loose association offers opportunities for control by small cliques," Mr. Arnold said, adding that a small group "often employs a management engineering firm with the publicly stated purpose of collecting statistics and disseminating information, but with the real purpose of discouraging competition."

He asserted they did this sometimes by taking steps to see that the association members "produce no more of the total supply than these statistics indicate has been their proportionate share.

"These steps range from mass pressure on dissenting individuals during meetings of the association to actual boycott and retaliation."

Among devices he listed were the use of cost accounting methods to establish standard charges for each operation regardless of actual cost and the creation of a pool by a small group to buy plants of "troublesome competitors."

"The entire tendency of such organization is to raise and fix prices," said Mr. Arnold. "It possesses the arbitrary power to move industries from one town to another without consulting local capital. It destroys the independence of local manufacturing units."

Crop Expert Sees Record Acreage In Hybrid Corn in '39

CHICAGO (AP) — A record-breaking acreage has been planted to hybrid corn in the farm belt this year, a Chicago crop expert reported in a survey.

Giving the first indication of the expanse of planting of hybrid seed, the report of James E. Bennett & Co., grain house, indicated that on the basis of an analysis in leading corn producing states, approximately 53 per cent of the corn acreage had been seeded to the hybrid variety.

Hybrid planting in Iowa, the Bennett report said, averaged 79 per cent of total acreage, in Indiana 60 per cent and in Illinois and Ohio 57 per cent, with other states considerably less.

Agronomists estimate hybrid corn produces yields ranging from 10 to 30 per cent or more in excess of the yields of open-pollenated corn.

C. M. Galvin, who compiled the Bennett report, said corn was making excellent progress under favorable conditions through practically all the states. He estimated total production at 2,518,000,000 bushels compared with 2,542,000,000 harvested last year.

Acreage was estimated at 91,001,000 acres compared with 91,792,000 harvested last season.

General Motors June Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported June sales of cars and trucks from all sources of manufacture totaled 156,959, compared with 145,786 in May and 101,908 in June a year ago.

Sales to dealers in the United States amounted to 124,048, against 112,868 in May and 72,596 in June a year ago.

Sales to consumers in the United States stood at 76,071, contrasted with 129,053 in May and 76,071 last year.

For the first six months of the year sales from all sources of manufacture totaled 950,998, compared with 613,954 for the similar 1938 period.

Sales to dealers in the United States for the first six months amounted to 738,788, compared with 419,648 last year. Sales to consumers totaled 700,461, against 498,120 in the first half of 1938.

Increased Powers Given ICC Under New House Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation for broad Federal control of the nation's transportation agencies was prepared for Congress by a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee.

Chairman Clarence Lea (D-Calif.) announced the committee had rewritten the Senate-approved Wheeler-Truman Bill codifying the Interstate Commerce Act, but had retained its principle of bringing water carriers in addition to railroads and highway carriers under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"This bill does not attempt to provide any magical remedy for our transportation problems," Mr. Lea said in a statement. "This legislation is, at least, a decided step toward better regulation on which, to a large degree, the success of our transportation system is dependent."

House leaders indicated they would support the new legislation. President Roosevelt had asked Congress to study the railroad problem carefully and make remedial recommendations.

The bill contains some provisions recommended by the ICC, some made by a committee of six appointed by the President and many recommendations of Mr. Lea.

Here are some of the bill's highspots:

1. The ICC would be given general regulatory authority, with some exceptions, over interstate water transportation, including intercoastal and coastwise traffic, as well as traffic on the inland waters and Great Lakes.

2. The ICC would be directed to investigate regional freight rate differentials, against which Southern Congressmen have complained, and make any necessary change in the rate structure.

3. The ICC would have authority to fix both maximum and minimum rates for rail and water common marriers and to establish differentials between the two types.

4. While leaving the present membership of the ICC intact, the members would have authority to reorganize their work and to establish ar appeals board.

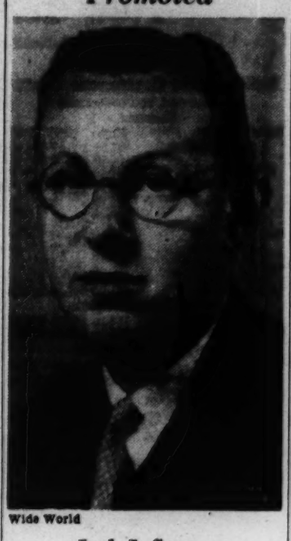
5. Carriers, rather than the ICC, would be permitted to propose consolidations and pool their traffic.

6. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be empowered to make loans to railroads for reorganizations, consolidations, construction or maintenance when it finds that private financing is not available.

Rail Employment Up 3.58 P. C. in June

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission reported today that class one railways had 991,900 employees in mid-June, an increase of 3.58 per cent over the previous month and 8.39 per cent over mid-June, 1938.

Promoted



Wide World

Jack I. Straus

Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. New York, Takes the Position of Acting President of Macy's 34th Street Store. Edwin I. Marks, Vice-President, Becomes General Assistant to Mr. Straus. Delos Walker, Vice-President, will have corporate responsibility for public relations and advisory responsibility for management in Macy's Bamberger's at Newark, N. J., the LaSalle & Kock Co., Toledo, Ohio and the Davison, Paxon Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Business Level Seen 'Well Supported' Following Late Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank of New York said in its monthly economic review the present level of business is "well-supported" following the late spring upturn.

"Factory pay rolls and farm incomes are larger than a year ago and will buy more due to lower prices," the bank noted.

"The Government is supporting construction and relief work, and spreading purchasing power through its cash deficit at an average rate of $250,000,000 or more a month.

"Conservative buying policies have kept the markets orderly, commitments for merchandise and raw materials are low and inventories in distributors' and manufacturers' hands present no troublesome problems.

"Monetary influences are all of a kind to support business and industrial costs, while high, are not rising.

"The steady movement of distribution and consumption is shown by the rise of railway freight car loadings to a new high for the year and by retail sales that on the whole are good. Sales of household equipment are active, which is reflected in the orders reaching the electrical companies.

Cotton Acreage In 1939 Close To Last Year's Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm officials said an official estimate today placing land in cotton cultivation on July 1 at 24,943,000 acres indicated almost 100 per cent grower co-operation with the Administration's crop control program.

This acreage was slightly below the national planting goal of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and about 32 per cent less than the average cultivated during the 1928-37 period.

Because of an estimated record surplus of 14,250,000 bales, the AAA had offered growers benefit payments of 3.6 cents a pound for complying with restricted acreage allotments. In addition, growers voted in a referendum last December to impose a penalty of 3 cents a pound on cotton marketed from acreages in excess of allotments.

In making the estimate of the 1939 cotton acreage, the Crop Reporting Board gave no forecast, of the probable production. However, on the basis of last year's average yield of 235.8 pounds per acre, the crop would be about 11,518,300 bales. Last year's production was 11,943,000 bales.

The 24,943,000 acres in cultivation July 1, compared with 25,018,000 acres on the same date last year.

While very little change occurred in the total United States cotton acreage in comparison with last year, substantial changes took place in some states. In the group showing reductions, Virginia led with 15 per cent, followed by North Carolina and Arizona with 11 per cent, California with 6 per cent, Florida with 5 per cent and Texas with 2 per cent. Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina were estimated to have the same acreage. One per cent increase was shown for Mississippi and Louisiana, 2 per cent for Arkansas, Alabama, and New Mexico, 4 per cent for Missouri, and 7 per cent for Oklahoma.

Operating Utility Stocks Net Return Average 8.32 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that the average return on common stock of 177 operating utility companies was 8.32 per cent in 1938.

An analysis prepared by the commission's public utility division showed that combined assets of 177 operating electric and gas utilities totaled $9,927,396,496 on Dec. 31, 1938. Combined gross earnings of these companies for 1938 were set at $1,467,940,496.

The report said 18 companies showed no return whatever on common stock, while one company had a return of 63.21 per cent and another, 43.83 per cent.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$36,695,021.18
United States Government Securities		14,011,307.19
State and Municipal Securities		7,421,579.93
Other Securities		5,357,536.42
Loans and Discounts		36,770,718.34
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$4,531,983.53	
Less: Amount in Portfolio	4,338,753.25	
		193,230.28
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		250,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		132,657.31
TOTAL		$100,832,050.85

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$91,913,490.43	
Time	725,569.06	
		$92,639,059.49
Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	779,381.64	
		6,779,381.64
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$299,180.22	
Contingencies	805,430.00	
Dividend Payable July 1, 1939	80,000.00	
		1,184,610.22
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$4,567,752.75	
Less: Amount in Portfolio	4,338,753.25	
		228,999.50
TOTAL		$100,832,050.85

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $5,735,811.12 are secured by pledged assets totaling $6,071,733.24.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Reich Purchases Of U. S. Products Show Sharp Slump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported Germany's purchases of American goods slumped sharply in the first five months of this year.

The Reich has been hard pressed to obtain foreign exchange with which to buy American-made products. Exports of merchandise from the United States to Germany fell from $43,280,000 in the like period of last year to $29,325,000 in the first five months of this year. On the other hand, sales of German products to the United States rose to $32,039,000 from $23,717,000 last year.

Other sharp declines in exports in the first five months, compared with the like period of 1938, were: Argentina, from $42,971,000 to $21,448,000; United Kingdom, from $224,738,000 to $193,129,000; Soviet Russia, from $30,748,000 to $19,848,000; Canada, from $196,473,000 to $161,895,000, and Japan, from $109,638,000 to $96,267,000.

France's purchases of American goods gained to $54,493,000 from $59,102,000 in 1938.

The report showed these upturns in American imports: Canadian products from $97,457,000 to $122,244,000; Argentina, from $18,945,000 to $26,890,000; France, from $20,702,000 to $28,162,000; the United Kingdom, from $43,558,000 to $61,058,000.

Crude Oil Output During the Week 11 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average runs of crude oil to stills in the week ended July 1 were estimated by the American Petroleum Institute at 3,480,000 barrels, up 1.4 per cent from the previous week and 11.2 per cent above a year ago.

Reporting refineries representing approximately 85.8 per cent of refining capacity increased operations to 85.6 per cent of potential from 84.3 per cent the week before.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at refineries, terminals, in transit and in pipe lines totaled 81,102,000 barrels at the end of the week, down from 81,733,000 the previous week but greater than stocks of 80,408,000 barrels a year ago.

Daily crude oil production during the week ended July 1 was reported yesterday by the institute at 3,463,000 barrels, up three tenths of one per cent from a week ago and 13.2 per cent above the same week last year.

Comparable figures follow (on Bureau of Mines basis):

	July 1	June 24
Crude runs to stills, daily average	3,480,000	3,430,000
Total U. S. gasoline production for week	11,921,000	11,648,000
Total finished gasoline stocks	74,977,000	75,730,000
Unfinished stocks	6,125,000	6,003,000
Total finished and unfinished stocks	81,102,000	81,733,000
Gas oil and distillate fuel	31,230,000	30,239,000
Residual fuel oil	113,388,000	111,726,000

Cargill Hearing Set for July 31

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration announced that a hearing on a complaint of alleged "price manipulation" made against Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis grain concern, by Secretary Henry Wallace will be held here July 31.

The complaint, filed last December, charged Cargill, Inc.; the Cargill Grain Company of Illinois, a subsidiary, and four officials of the two concerns with "having manipulated and with having attempted to manipulate the price of the 1937 September and 1937 December corn futures" on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The officials also were charged with having engaged in "fictitious" sales of corn futures on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The officers named in the complaint were J. H. McMillan, Jr., E. J. Grimes, Julius Hendel and Philip Sayles.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 10

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	4.68¾	4.68⅞		4.8397
Cables	4.68	4.68⅛		4.8397
France—franc	.0265	.0265		.¶
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2254	.2254		¶
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛		.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4012		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5312	.5309		¶
Sweden—krona	.2417	.2411		.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090		.4537
Spain—peseta	.1125†	.1125†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼		.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2320		.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0510½		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol	.1825	.1740		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3675		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—Yen	.2731	.2731		.8440
India—rupee	.3492	.3485		.6189
Java—florin	.5322	.5328		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2894		*
Shanghai—dol	.1791	.1275		*
Straits—dol	.5490	.5490		.9613
Phil'lipinds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9972		1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ¶Not quoted. †Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
Dec	11.36	11.44	11.36	11.40	11.38
Mar	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 43-41 Mch	105.20	105.20	105.20
1 3¼s 41	106.16	106.16	105.16
10 3¼s 45-43	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 3¼s 46-44	110.29	110.29	110.29
4 4s 54-44	116.1	116.1	116.1
1 2¾s '47-45	109.17	109.17	109.17
15 2½s 45	108.24	108.24	108.24
50 2s 47	105.27	105.27	105.27
100 2½s 53-49	106.26	106.26	106.26
4 2½s 52-50	106.30	106.30	106.30
17 3s 55-51	111.20	111.24	111.28
57 2¾s 60-55	109.24	109.14	109.22
2 2¾s 63-58	107.25	107.25	107.25
19 2¾s 65-60	107.25	107.18	107.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3s 49-44	108.31	108.31	108.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
2 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	39½	39	39½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108½	108¾
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	60½	60	60¼
17 AmChem5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104	104	104
18 AT&T5½s'43	110⅛	110 23-32	110 23-32
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Aanc mda Cop 4½s 50	107	106¾	106¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	106½	106½	106½
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	102	102¼	102¼
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	58	58	58
1 A C Line 4½s '64	59	59	59
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	53½	52⅞	53½
5 B&O rfg 5s 'ct	19¼	19½	19¼
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	18½	18½	18½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18¾	18¾
13 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 B&O S W 5s '50	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 B&O S W 1st 6s '41	39½	39½	39½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bostonutd 5s '47	33½	33½	33½
5 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	30¼	30¼	30¼
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76¾	76¼	76¼
1 BklyQnC&SBcn5s'41	38½	38¼	38½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
53 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101¾	101	101¼
1 Can Nat Ss '69 Oct	120½	120¼	120¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4s '55	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	123¾	123⅝	123⅝
15 Can Pac 5s '54	92¼	91¾	92¼
7 Can Pac 4½s'46	96¼	96¼	96¼
12 Can Pac 4s perp	73¼	73	73
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	74	74	74
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	155¾	155¾	155¾
5 Cen RR N J 5s 87 reg	141¾	141¼	141¾
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
2 C&O 4½s '92	125	125	125
11 C&O 3½s '96D	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8⅜	8	8
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
4 CB&Q 4s '49	104	103½	104
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16	16½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¼	19⅛	19¼
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	64	64	64
6 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
21 CMSP&P 4½s Ser A'00	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 CM&StP 4½s 89C	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Chi &NW cv 4½s 49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 C R I & P rfg 4s34	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105½	105½	105½
16 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	109	108¾	108¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	46¾	45¾	46¼
12 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108½	108¼	108½
1 Clev Sh Line 4¼s 61	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Clev Un Term 4½s77C	77	77	77
6 Col & So 4½s 80	34	34	34
5 Columb G 5s 52 May	103	103¼	103
2 Columb G 5s 1961	102½	102¾	102¾
10 Col Ry P & L 4s65	109	109	109
48 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	119½	119¾	119½
10 Conn R Pow 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106¾	106¾
6 Con Edis 3½s 58	109	108⅞	109
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Container 5s 43	99½	99½	99½
8 Cuba No Rs 5½s 42	32½	32	32½
6 Cuba RR 5s 52	35¾	35½	35½
15 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	107	106¾	106¾
2 Del P & L 4¼s 69	106	106	106
1 D & R G 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 D & R G 4s 36	9	9	9
4 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
40 Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Det T Tun 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110½	110	110½
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	81½	81½	81½
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73¼	71½	73¼
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	39	39	39
3 Gen Mot Accepts 3s 46	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s'75D	81½	81½	81½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	80½	80½	80½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74	74	74
4 Hocking 4½s '99	121	120½	121
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33¾	33	33
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	47⅞	47⅞
3 Hud&Man inc5s '57	14	14	14
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	90¼	90¼	90¾
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	50½	50	50¼
8 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44¼	44	44¼
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	57½	57½	57½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47¾	47½	47¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¼	43	43¼
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96½	96	96½
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 Interb R Trr 7s '32	59½	59¾	59¾
9 Interb R Trr 7s '32 ct	58	57	58
62 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62	61¾	62
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	60	60	60
7 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	2	2	2
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12¾	12¼	12¾
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	85¾	85½	85¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54	54	54
4 Int Paper 5s '47	98	97⅞	97⅞
3 Int TT 4½s '52	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
23 Int T&T 5s '55	63¾	63	63¾
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1 JonesL'glStl4½s'61	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
2 KCFtS & M 4s '36	25	25	25
1 K C South 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
1 K C South 3s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108⅜	108⅜
11 Keith cB F 6s 46	100¼	100	100¼
1 Kings Co Elec 4s 49	86½	86½	86½
5 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Koppers Co 4s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Kerges Found 3½s 47	104	104	104
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	56½	56½	56½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
5 Leh Val HTerm5s54	43½	43	43
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18	18	18
1 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	14¾	15
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	129¾	129¾	129¾
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85	84⅝	85
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	88⅜	88	88
10 Louis & N un 4s 40	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Louis&Nash K&C4s55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	87	87	87
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109	109
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	72	72	72
19 Manhat Ry 4s 90	58½	58	58
1 Market St Ry 7s 40	52	52	52
1 Mich Cons Gas 4s 63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	7½	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6½	6½	6½
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	20½	20	20½
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	17½	17½	17½
1 Mo Pac 5s 65	14½	14½	14½
2 Mo Pac 5s 77F	14½	14½	14½
9 Mo Pac 5s 78	14¾	14¼	14¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 80H	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 Mon W Pa P Sv 6s65	108¼	108	108¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100½	100½	100½
1 Mor&Ess 5s 55	37½	37¼	37½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¾	106	106¾
6 Nat Dist Pr 3½s 49	104	103¾	104
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106	106	106
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅝	51½	51½
13 NYC cn 4s '98	55	54¾	55
4 NYC 3¾s '48	75½	75½	75½
1 NYC cv 3½s '52	56	56	56
2 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	72¾	72¾	72¾
7 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	45¼	45	45¼
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NY Dock cn 5s '47	49½	49½	49½
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
3 NY Edis 3¼s '56	110½	110½	110½
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s52	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 NY Ry 6s 58 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 NY Steam 3½s 63	107¼	107	107¼
10 NY Tel 3½s 39	101 9-32	101 9-32	101 9-32
10 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5 NY Trap R 6s 46	85	85	85
7 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	89	89	89
8 Norf & W 4s 06	122½	122½	122½
7 Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	105½	105¼	105½
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	67¼	67	67
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	43
12 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅜	108½	108⅜
15 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	108¾	108¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Ore R&Nav 4s 46	110¾	110¾	110¾
20 Or-Wash R&Nn	106½	106¾	106¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	74½	74½	74½
11 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111⅞	111½	111½
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	52	52	52
6 Para Pict cv 4?	88¼	88	88
1 Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Penn-Dix 6s 41 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Penn Gl Sand 4½s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pep P&L 4½s 81	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106¼	106	106
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119¾	119¾	119¾
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	100	99⅞	100
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	84½	84⅜	84½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96	96	96
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
28 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	109	108¾	108¾
15 Phila Co 5s 67	105¼	105	105
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅝	110	110
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	10?¼	10¾	10¾
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8¼	8¼	8¼
28 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74	73⅝	73¾
5 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	26½	26½	26½
8 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42st	26¼	26	26
30 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	12¾	12½	12⅝
2 PubSvcNo Ill 3½s '68	109⅝	109¼	109¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Radio Keith 6s '41	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106	106	106
3 Repub Steel 4½s '61	99?½	91?¼	91?½
2 Repub Steel 4½s '56	93½	93½	93½
6 St L S F 4½s '78	8⅛	8	8
1 St L S F 4s '50	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 StP&KC ShL 4½s'41	5½	5½	5½
1 St PM&M Pac 4s '40	97	97	97
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4	4	4
4 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	2⅜	2½	2⅜
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¼	103	103¼
3 So Cal Pow 6s '47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92½	92½	92½
20 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43½	43⅜	43⅜
14 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42	41⅞	42
21 So Pac 4½s '69	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62½	62½	62½
5 So Pac cit 4s '49	42½	42½	42½
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	45½	46
5 South Ry 6½s '56	74	73½	74
9 South Ry cn 5s '94	84	84	84
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110½	110½	110½
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	106	106	106
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	86¾	86⅛	86¾
8 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	100½	100⅜	100⅜
4 Tex El Pow 6s '47 A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11 Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Third Ave 4s '60	43½	43½	43½
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Unit Drug 5s '52	78¾	78⅝	78⅝
1 Un NJRR&Can 4s44	110	110	110
2 UnRys StL 4s '34	30	30	30
17 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105⅞	106
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Utah L&Trac5s '44	100	100	100
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Util P&L 5s '59	73¼	73½	73¼
1 Vanadium 5s '41	100	100	100
1 VerCPac4½sasd '34	109½	09½	09½
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
18 Warner Bros 6s '48	92	91	91½
3 West Shore 4s 2361	46½	46½	46½
5 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89½	89½	89½
5 Westn Md 4s '52	83½	83	83½
1 Western Un 5s '51	64½	64½	64½
20 Western Un 5s '60	63¾	63	63¾
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	94¾	94½	94¾
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	8½	8½	8½
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109	109	109
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¾	104¼	104¾
10 Youngst S&T 4s '48	104¼	104	104

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s '45A	14	14	14
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	14	14	14
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	14	14	14
3 Argentine 4½s '72 Feb	78	77½	78
21 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78⅛	78	78⅛
5 Argentine 4½s '48	93½	93⅜	93½
6 Australia 5s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Australia 5s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
17 Australia 4½s '56	93	93	93
1 Belgium 7s '55	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 Belgium 6½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Belgium 6s '55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	28	28	28
1 Brazil 6½s '26-27	16	16	16
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16	16	16
3 Brazil C Pr El 7s '52	15¼	15¼	15½
3 Brisbane 5s '58	90½	90½	90½
3 Brisbane 6s '50	100	99	99
2 Buen A 3s '84	46	46	46
5 Buen A 4½s 42as'77	56	56	56
2 Canada 5s '52	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
15 Canada 4s '60	110	110	110
27 Canada 3s '67	102¼	102⅛	102¼
5 Canada 2½s '45	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2 Heidelbg 7½s 50	16	16	16
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	25¾	25⅝	25¾
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	26½	26½	26½
2 Copenhag 5s 52	83¼	83¼	83¼
7 Denmark 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
2 Dresd 7s 45	20	19⅞	20
1 Finland 6s 45	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Haiti 6s 52	80	80	80¼
2 Jap Imp State 5s 60	111	111	111
2 Italy 7s 1951	60¼	60¼	60¼
10 Japan 6½s 54	79	79	79
1 Met Water 5½s 50	98½	98½	98½
2 Milan City 6½s 52	44	44	44
3 Norway 4½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Norway 4s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Norway 4½s 56	103¼	102¾	103¼
6 Norway 4s 65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Norway 4s 63	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Nuremberg 6s 52	18	18	18
8 Orient Dev 5½s 58	46¾	46¼	46¾
4 Poland 8s 50	46¾	46½	46¾
2 Poland 4½s 63 asd	38	36½	38
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Rome 6½s 52	61	61	61
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	22½	22½	22½
17 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9	9	9
5 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	55	55	55
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	51½	51½	51½
10 Uruguay3¾s4s4½s'79	40	39⅝	39¾
7 Yokohama 6s '61	55¼	55¼	55¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today (July 10), 2,389,000; previous day, 1

New Trust-Busting Chapter In Drives and Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—A new chapter in antitrust law enforcement is being written as the Justice Department prepares to launch its first Nation-wide suit in the construction industry, and as the Federal Monopoly Committee, containing representatives of the Senate, House and six Government departments, prepares to back the new O'Mahoney bill putting "teeth" in the law.

Next week the Monopoly Committee makes its first preliminary report and will make its first recommendations to Congress. It will support the patent laws, already introduced under its guidance by Patent Commissioner Coe, proposing a special five-man court of patent appeals; and it will back the O'Mahoney bill, already introduced after discussions in the Committee.

Bill Thought Extreme

Many businessmen regard this bill as extreme. If pressed it is likely to cause a furore. It proposes to take the antitrust laws seriously. In this respect at least it follows the will of Congress which has just voted big sums to the Antitrust Division, making the great new campaign in the building industry possible. Thurman Arnold, head of the agency, recalled in testimony, that "from 1890 to the formation of this Committee no attempt was made to form an organization adequate for the enforcement of the antitrust laws. In the trust-busting campaign of Theodore Roosevelt there were only five lawyers and four stenographers. At the beginning of this Administration there were only 18 in the Antitrust Division. Today we have 140 lawyers, and the present appropriation will be able to increase our staff to over 200. For the first time antitrust enforcement on a Nation-wide scale is a possibility."

Whether the country and Congress will go along with the Committee on the O'Mahoney bill is speculative. This bill would subject officers and directors of corporations to civil damage suits by the Government if their firms violate the antitrust laws. The provisions are strict. The corporation would be made liable to forfeit to the Government a sum equal to twice its total net income during every month in which the alleged violation occurred, and officials who had participated in the violation would be made personally liable to similar salary forfeits of twice their compensation for each month's violation.

An immediate objection has been raised that antitrust laws are among the vaguest that exist, and that many corporations are innocently led to violate the law. The proposal, it is charged, would give to the Federal Government vast new power to coerce business and greatly increase uncertainty.

Still Law Is Law

On the other side it is argued that antitrust laws are on the statute books; that the Justice Department by a series of formal statements is establishing a sort of interpretive code; and that if "too vague" laws should be clarified but always enforced. The Justice Department has complained for years of insufficient personnel and ambiguous laws. Now the first defect is being removed, and the second development would be a logical sequel, it is asserted.

In any event, the Justice Department plans a broad, national exposure of a building situation which Mr. Arnold called "intolerable" and which may serve as a test of what the proposed law could accomplish.

The forthcoming report will cover the Committee's activity on these fronts: patents; the automobile and glass container industry; life insurance investigation; seven years' experience in trust-busting by the Federal Trade Commission; consumer hearings; the problem of idle men and idle money involved in the SEC savings and investment testimony; and the problem of new industries like beryllium.

Respect for Basic U. S. Rights 'Unprecedented,' Union States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The American people are today giving "unprecedented support" to constitutional guarantees, in contradistinction to the widespread attacks on democracy throughout the world, according to the report of a survey by the American Civil Liberties Union to be published July 10.

"In the year which celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights to the states," it says, "the Union finds a growing vigilance, both private and official, for civil rights. Interference with the rights of political, racial, and religious minorities has diminished steadily, though propaganda against them is ominously increasing.

"Interference with the activities of the Communist Party continue to be comparatively slight, in marked contrast with the record of a few years ago. More instances of interference with the rights of the German-American Bund were reported, and the Union was called upon more frequently to protest in behalf of their rights than of the Communist or left-wing organizations."

The survey is being released as its nineteenth annual report to members in an 80-page pamphlet entitled "The Bill of Rights—150 Years After." It is based on reports from committees and correspondents in 36 states and analyzes civil liberty conditions all over the country for the year 1938.

Commends Bar and Murphy

The Union commends the formation by the American Bar Association of a national committee on civil rights and of similar committees in many states and city bar associations, and the organization by Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, of a civil liberties division of the Department of Justice.

The pardon of Tom Mooney, the "monumental" report of the La Follette Committee, extension by President Roosevelt of temporary visas of alien visitors, the United States Supreme Court rulings in the Jersey City and Strecker cases, as well as in the University of Missouri case, in which it was ruled that negro students must be admitted to the State University, and the action of Massachusetts, Georgia, and Connecticut legislatures in ratifying the Federal Bill of Rights also were acclaimed by the Union.

The Union also placed its stamp of approval on the court decision in the case of John Strachey, holding that American consuls may not revoke a passport visa once granted, the refusal of the New York State authorities to renew licenses of detective agencies found to have been engaged in industrial espionage, conviction in Alabama under the Federal civil rights law for the first time in years of persons conspiring to intimidate an editor in the exercise of freedom of the press, and the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York holding that birth control literature may be imported by qualified physicians.

On the condemned side of the Union's ledger are the Dies Committee for "attacking progressive and liberal labor movements as part of an international Communist conspiracy and making political propaganda out of its inquiry," the refusal of former Gov. Bibb Graves, of Alabama, to pardon the five remaining Scottsboro boys, passage of a "concentration camp" bill for aliens and a bill deporting aliens for advocating any change in the American form of Government, the tactics of the committee investigating the Works Progress Administration, the American administration of Puerto Rico, public statements of the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, "implying an illegal censorship of radio"; the action of Gov. Albert B. Chandler, of Kentucky, in sending State troops into Harlan County in the absence of disorder, and the adoption of the Oregon antipicketing law.

Regrets Listed

The Union "regrets" the refusal of the Supreme Court to take jurisdiction in the test of the embassy picketing law and flag saluting cases, failure of police in several New Jersey cities to protect the right of public assemblage for the German-American Bund, and the failure of the Federal grand jury to indict Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City under the Federal civil rights statute.

The Supreme Court, in adjudicating seven cases having to do with civil liberties, decided favorably on four of them and declined to accept jurisdiction in three, the Union found.

The report attacks "self-styled patriotic organizations" for "creating the atmosphere in which repression of civil rights flourishes," and charges there is an "unofficial alliance through community of interest between the military organizations, the followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and the German-American Bund."

Against favorable advances made in the field of civil liberties during the year, the Union held there "developed a more intense anti-democratic propaganda, whose effect, if successful, inevitably will result in sweeping denials of civil liberty."

"This propaganda, aimed allegedly at the Communists and, in part, against Jews, is in fact directed generally against progressive movements, the New Deal, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations," it declared.

German Canal

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP)—The Rhine-Main-Danube canal will be finished in 1945, Werner Daintz, Foreign Ministry official, reported to the canal company. The Rhine-Nuremberg link will be finished in 1943.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-60, Mass.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute". Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
The Maryland
Smart Residential Apartment
439 East South Temple Street Was 8433

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ST. LOUIS—Young woman, not over 30, who is technically trained in institutional management, also thorough training in food work and menu planning, to accept position as assistant to present Household Manager in large educational institution and assume executive duties which apply to such a position. Apply in writing, giving details of past experience to HOUSEHOLD MANAGER, The Principia, 5539 PAGE.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES New Open On Cape Cod Faith Bickford Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely 3-room, kitchenette, bath and porch apt. for summer period; cross-ventilation; well managed bldg. with privilege of recreation room and swimming pool; near Christian Science church and beautiful Rock Creek Park. 717 Harvard Hall, 1630 Harvard St. N. W. Adams 4483.

PAYING GUESTS

CHATEAU RIVIERA, Coboconk, Ont.—New, peacefully quiet, cool, comfortable, overlooking water and village; good fishing; rates $12.50 per week up. Highway 35. BEATRICE PHILLIPS, hostess-owner.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive rooms with board; pleasant surroundings, refined atmosphere. 43 Water St. Mystic 3514.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

TORONTO, ONT.—Bright, cheerful home in suburbs; large grounds; special advantages; motor service. R. van der Voort, 609 Temple Building.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, QUE.—First class accommodation. $1.00 and $1.50; free parking; near Christian Science church. 1620 Sherbrooke W. Wi. 7346.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 304 Comm. Ave.—Cool, quiet, spacious rooms, exceptional environment; near The Mother Church. Phone Com. 8441.

N. Y. C., 25 Claremont Avenue—One single or double room, running water; facing college campus; also double room with bath; quiet, light, convenient. UNiversity 4-6862.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 26½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, willing to do gardening, city, country; excellent references, last position 8 years, employer passed on. F. Schmidt, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. Bu 8-9775.

SUMMER RENTALS

GREENWICH, CONN.—Sublet July 10th-Sept. 15th, 3 rooms completely furnished; cool, comfortable; electric kitchen, shower, garage, radio-Victrola, piano; easy commuting distance by train or parkway to World's Fair; reasonable. Phone Norwalk 6803 or Greenwich 114.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO, CANADA
Woodland lakeside 6-room cottage, completely furnished, unusually attractive; safe sandy beach; ideal for children; fishing, swimming, diving; fireplace; garage; motorboat; ice, wood, all linen; $135 month. JUDGE SHAW ESTATE, Rural Route #1, Lakefield, Ontario.

TAILORING

LADIES' and gentlemen's tailoring and alterations, cleaning and pressing; fine suits and coats; prices very reasonable. GRAVAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

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Custom-Built Homes
We offer the complete facilities—architectural, construction and financing—for creating a home to fit individual tastes and requirements.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
Realtor
TOWER BLDG. WASHINGTON

Letter Writer Service
907 15th St., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing. Personalized Letters Prompt and Courteous Service NAtional 4067

Phone COlumbia 0661-2
NEW WAY DRY CLEANING CO. INC.
INDIVIDUALIZED CLEANING
Office and Plant, 1773 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

505½ Eleventh N. W. (Near E)
LEWIS WATCH SHOP
Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
NA. 9175

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

MAINE

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Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE RIDE IMPROVING SERVICE
Reduced rates this month on season tickets for this excellent lubrication service.
FRED C. McKENNEY'S
Cities Service Stations
College and Sabattus Sts., Lewiston
Minot Avenue, Auburn

Select Your SUMMER SHOES
From These Famous Makes
ARCH PRESERVER 8.75
WALK-OVER 6.50-8.75
RED CROSS 6.50
AIR TRED 5.00
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Lewiston—Portland—Rumford

PORTLAND

Wedding Gifts
Sterling, China, Glass
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 Congress Street

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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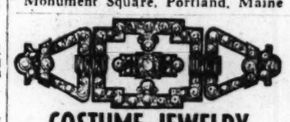
Established on Quality and Service

Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

SWIM SUITS
for
ALL AGES
Misses . . . Women . . . Children
Smart, sleek satin lastex suits . . . pucker suits . . . dressmakers in a gay assortment of colors and materials. Sizes 34 to 52 and for children.
Owen, Moore's
505-507 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

To be published June 6th
"NEXT TO VALOR"
J. Jennings—$2.75

Books reviewed and noted in The Christian Science Monitor may be purchased at
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine



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Rings, Brooches, Clips, Bracelets
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall Coal McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

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The finest and coolest for summer! All colors.
$6.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
22 PLEASANT ST. PHONE 364

When in Concord, N. H.
Stop at
HENRY'S TYDOL SUPER SERVICE
35 South Main Street
The Official Stopping Place
KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT
Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

No-Mend Hosiery
for all 'round vacation wear
HARRY G. EMMONS
THE NEEDLE NOOK
Mrs. W. E. EASTMAN
Telephone 1932
45 School Street, Concord, N. H.
Needlepoint in All Sizes and Prices
TAPESTRY YARNS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Lunch, Dinner
Fountain Service
Fried Clams a Specialty
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge

TEL. 4-0-3 American Dye House Inc. Dyers-Cleansers DOVER, N.H. TEL. 4-0-3
REPAIRING PRESSING
Fur Storage

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry
We Deliver
Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street

Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY

Jantzen Swim Suits for Men, Women and Children
432 Central Avenue
Tel. 230

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Gladden or Cheer with Flowers
Flowers for Every Occasion
AT
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES

GOFFSTOWN

Cold Meats
and
Sandwich Spreads
Fruits, Cold Drinks, Everything for the Picnic or Summer Dishes
GEORGE E. OFFUTT

LACONIA

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

Depot. Sq. Filling Station
Expert Lubrication
Goodyear Tires Jenney Gas
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WATCHES
Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin
Gruen, Marmon
Latest Models for Both Ladies and Gentlemen
Charles F. Waterman
610 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
657 MAIN ST LACONIA, N. H

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Native Poultry
Vegetables, Fresh Fish
ROBERTS MARKET
Tel. 207 Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

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For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

See us for Plans and Estimates before you build or remodel
Waite Construction Co.
Tel. 2608 20 Hanover St., Rm. 9

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Your Garden
A Place of Beauty and Comfort. Summer Furniture that will add to any garden and so comfortable. Do come in and see our attractive assortment.
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Vacation Values
for Your Two Weeks with Play
You'll find Leavitt's just heaped with Vacation Wearables priced to save more for fun.
LEAVITT'S

EXPERT MANICURING
Nails polished, trimmed and tinted in choice of colors.
New automatic compact "Juua Tex" 25c
THE BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Checker Cab Co., Inc.
Largest Taxi and Bus Service in the State
15 Stark Street Tel. 90

CORDAY'S
Parfums and Eau de Cologne
They will win their permanent way into the heart of every woman who uses them.
$1.25 to $1.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.

COLD CUTS
A SPECIALTY
Many hot day tempters
191 Douglas Street Phone 2130
R. HECKER & CO.
Quality and Service

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit Specials
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 930

PORTSMOUTH

ICE CREAM
for Summer Days
and
Light Lunches
The Candy Shop
14 MARKET SQUARE

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

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Shoes Hosiery Handbags

NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND
J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

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BRATTLEBORO

At the A. F. Roberts Store
Fine Display of Useful Gifts
China, Glassware, Lamps, Electrical Appliances.
Large variety of household articles.
Headquarters for Paint and Wallpaper
COME IN
116 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

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NEWPORT NEWS

New Play Suits
$3.98
Sun Shop—First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

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GROVESMARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats
Vegetables and Fish

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DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
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Phone 26351

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
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Throughout Va. and N. C.

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For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards
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ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

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"At Memorial Bridge"
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"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

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Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
"A MERCHANDISING SERVICE that enables you to buy with confidence"

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9189
1041 16th St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Direct Imports of British Woolens, Linens, Novelties and Antiques
Also Millinery
Ladies' and Children's Wear

CALGARY

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STANDARD OF QUALITY, FOR THE WORLD
HUDSON'S BAY POINT BLANKETS
SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
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ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

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Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

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11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Hudson's Bay Company
Edmonton's Most Modern Department Store
Service Value Development

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

FLOWERS
THE ROSERY
LTD
ESTABLISHED 1905
427 PORTAGE AVE.

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

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You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg

- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling, courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk

Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

REALTORS INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYER
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
118 King St., E. 2-3566

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Going out of town for the summer?
You'll Find Our
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
Convenient!
Smallman & Ingsam
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
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TORONTO
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"YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER"

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European Local Classified
(Continued)

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European Local Classified
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John B. Meissner

RUFFED GROUSE

The ruffed grouse, or partridge, is perhaps the wisest of game birds. It keeps warm in winter by making a sort of igloo in a snowdrift. In the spring, the drumbeat of its wings can be heard 1,200 feet away. It lays from 9 to 15 olive-hued eggs. If the chicks are ever in danger, the mother bird pretends lameness, thus diverting attention to herself.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

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Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (äb'-dōōl fät-tä' yä'-yä pä'-shä)—Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Cavagnari, Admiral Domenico (dō-mä'-nē-kō kä'-vä-nyä'-rē) — Italian Naval Undersecretary.

Craig, Gen. Malin (mā'-lin krāg)—Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army.

Duggan, Dr. Stephen (dŭg'-ăn)—Director of the Institute of International Education.

Hubay, Kálmán (käl'-män hōō'-boi) — Leader of Nazi bloc in the Hungarian Parliament.

Joliot, Prof. Frédéric (frā'-dā'-rēk' zhô'-lyō') — French chemist.

Lachambre, Guy (gē' lă'-shäN'-br')—French Air Minister.

Mościcki, Ignacy (ĭg-nä'-tsĭ môsy-tsyits'-ki; sy, tsy denote s and ts, pronounced with the front of the tongue near the hard palate) — President of Poland.

Rajwade, Rani Lakshmibai (rä'nē lŭksh'-mē-bī räj'-wä-dā)—Indian woman leader.

Sepahbodi (sē-pä'-bō-dē')—Minister to Paris from Iran.

Vogüé, Marquis de (mär'-kēd' vō'-gü-ā')—President of the Board of Directors of the company which manages the Suez Canal.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

El Greco (ĕl grā'-kō)—Painter in Venice and Spain in the 16th and 17th centuries.

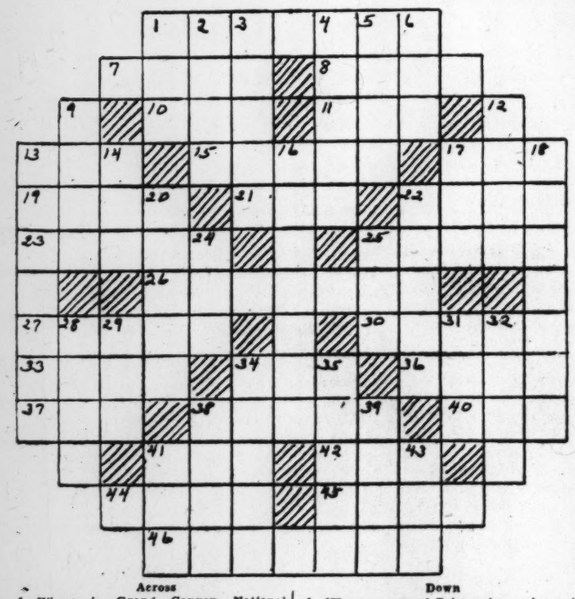
Sproul, Dr. Robert G. (sproul) — President of the University of California.

Swatow (swä'-tou') — Port in Kwangtung Province, China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Grand Canyon National Park?
7—Who was a son of Kemuel?
8—What is Russian hemp called?
10—A millpond is what?
11—Would a tambo be a hat, inn, or pie?
13—A simian is what?
15—Who was author of "Robinson Crusoe"?
17—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
19—What Swedish operatic soprano was born in 1820?
21—A ravel in a knitted fabric is what?
22—The brown king snake preys upon what burrowing mammal?
23—What mountain system follows western coast of South America?
25—What is sucrose?
26—John Philip Sousa composed many what?
27—What was one of places from which Jewish captives returned?
30—What island is south of Luzon, Philippine Islands?
33—What famous Dutch painter was born in 1632?
34—What is made by boiling fruit and sugar to a thick consistency?
36—Seed of any one of the cereal grasses is what?
37—Exist.
38—What spy was son of Jephuneh?
40—Flying mammal is what?
41—What do you call brightest star in several constellations?
42—What is name of a variety of lettuce?
44—In what month was Richard Strauss born?
45—What is an Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Egyptians?
46—Mishawaka is in what State?

Down

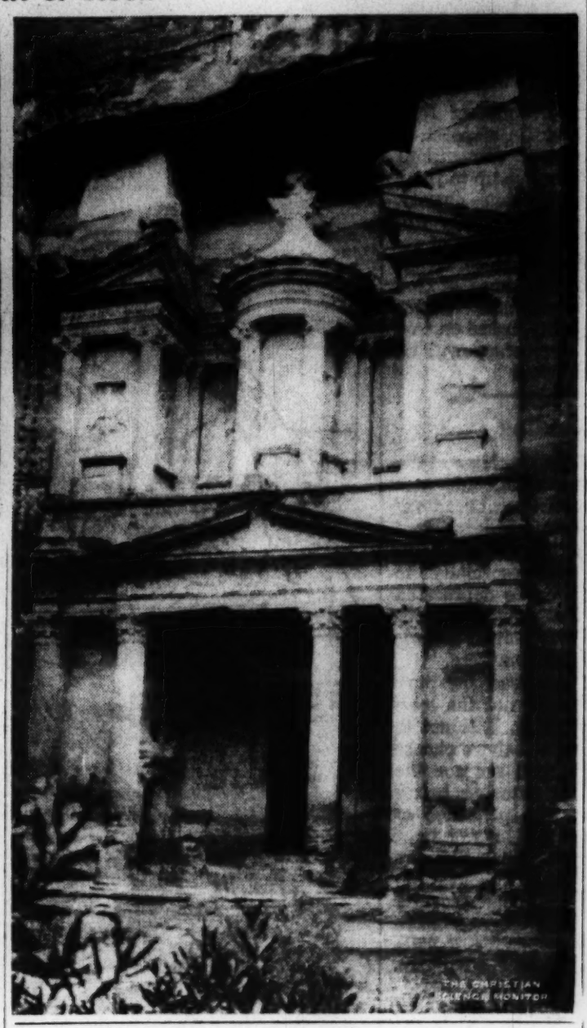
1—Who was son of Bela and grandson of Benjamin?
2—Electric catfish is what?
3—Who was founder of an important family of priests (Neh. 11:13)?
4—What is a constellation mentioned in Job 9:9?
5—There were how many Muses?
6—— Arbor is a city of Michigan.
9—Revolving or whirling motion is what?
12—Chinese wax is what?
13—Where is Muscle Shoals?
14—What is a limiting region or part?
16—What is capital of Madeira Islands?
17—Full record of a flight by an aircraft is what?
18—Camels Hump is in what State?
20—Who was a fellow worker who forsook Paul?
23—What "hath charms to soothe the savage breast"?
24—What river of Poland flows to the Vistula?
25—What is any artificial and formal setting for scene of a photoplay?
26—Black tern of Europe is what?
29—What river of Scotland rises in lake of same name?
31—Black-backed gull is what?
32—What city of Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:52?
34—Who was father of Enoch?
35—Where is the Kaaba?
38—Thames River is in eastern part of What State (abbr.)?
39—Woody portion of flax is what?
41—What Russian composer was born in 1838?
43—What is name of Belgium's famous health resort?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Petra's Temples Are Hewn Out of Rock

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Muriel Morrell, Sussex, England

Two of the buildings in Petra, a city in Trans-Jordan (Northwestern Arabia), carved from cliffs of red sandstone. The city was anciently known as Rekem; it was a Christian bishopric a century after Constantine.



Daily Anecdote

Learning Golf

When Lord Northcliff decided to learn golf, he went about it in a characteristic way: He engaged a teacher, and every day for a week he drove 100 balls. "I think I've got the drive now," he said. "Now 600 with a brassy." And for a week it was nothing but brassy work.

Then came a week of 600 shots with a midiron. Following this was a week of nothing but 600 shots with a lofting mashie. The fifth week was given over to the putter, and he putted 600 times.

The following week he played the course for the first time and made a bogey score!

It was a case of first understanding each club, and then the game—not a bad idea! And it was reflective of the man.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sponges Are Made?

Sponges are not made or manufactured; they are grown. Moreover, they are not plants; they are animals which live at the bottom of the sea. Water, in which are floating the minute organisms on which the sponge feeds, flows into the sponge's body through tiny pores, and flows out again through larger holes, carrying away with it the waste matter.

The common household sponge is the cleaned skeleton of this sea animal. This skeleton is not bony; rather, it is soft and absorbent, for it is composed of a substance

known as spongin. Spongin resembles silk in both its chemical character and composition.

There are three ways in which sponges may be gathered: They may be picked by hand by divers who go down under the sea; they may be harpooned or hooked; or they may be brought up from the bottom by dredging. Of the three methods, hand-picking is the least likely to damage the fabric of the sponge and so lessen its value.

Sponge-diving has been a profession along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea since early times. Those engaged in this work can go down to astonishing depths and remain under water an almost incredible length of time without any diving suits or apparatus.

The diver locates the sponge bed by means of a "water telescope," a glass-bottomed contrivance by means of which he can see deep into the water. Then, with a net for collecting the sponges, a rock to make him sink quickly, and a rope attached to one of his hands (by means of which his companions in the boat draw him back to the surface when he is through), he drops through the warm blue waters and picks his sponges. In recent years, diving suits have been used more and more, for they permit the fisher to descend farther and to stay down longer than he could unaided.

The finest sponges come from Turkish waters. Good commercial varieties also come from the West Indies, the Bahamas, and the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria, Barbary, Central America, and Florida.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Talk Toward Action

Talk which does not end in any kind of action is better suppressed altogether.—Carlyle.

Daily Quotation

THE strength of a man's virtue must not be measured by his occasional efforts but by his ordinary life.—PASCAL.

Time

No inventor was ever more patient or painstaking than Thomas A. Edison. He was always willing to repeat an experiment a thousand times, if necessary, to prove or disprove a single idea. Therein, without doubt, lay much of his success.

Once an assistant began making excuses for taking so much time on a certain job.

"Don't apologize," said Edison. "Time comes as fast as it goes, and there is always plenty of it to do what should be done."

In Lighter Vein

Consolation

A friend met a cheerful Irishman who had plainly suffered some hard knocks.

"Well, Pat, how are you getting on now?" he inquired.

"Oh, Oi'm still hard up, but Oi've a fine job in Honolulee, and fare paid. Oi sail tomorrow."

"Sure, man, you'll never be able to work there. The temperature is a hundred in the shade."

Pat had endured too much cheerfully to be discouraged.

"Well," he replied, hopefully, "Oi'll not be workin' in th' shade all th' toime."—Congregationalist.

Now We Know!

Bobby's mother took him into the bank and when he saw the piles of bills beside the paying teller he inquired: "Ma, is it because riches have wings that they keep all the money in a cage?"

Musical Note

On one occasion Sir Alexander Mackenzie was conducting an orchestral accompaniment for a soloist whose ideas of time and rhythm were but rudimentary.

"For goodness' sake," he exclaimed, "remember that this is an orchestra and not an elastic band!"

The Missionary Movement

Minister (to flapper): "Would you care to join us in the new missionary movement?"

Flapper: "I'm crazy to try it. Is it anything like the fox-trot?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Sh-h

In his announcements one Sunday the clergyman regretted that money was not coming in fast enough—but he was no pessimist.

"We have tried," he said, "to raise the necessary money in the usual manner. We have tried honestly. Now we are going to see what a bazaar can do."

"Got any odde jobbes I could do, lady?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modest Hero

(Cleveland Press)

Cleveland, Ohio

The literature of heroism contains few episodes more stirring than that of George Gaiser, the Erie Railroad engineer who leaped from his locomotive cab into the Cuyahoga River to rescue a boy from drowning.

Engineers are accustomed to meeting emergencies, but no situation exactly like that of a boy battling for life in the water had ever before confronted Mr. Gaiser during his 42 years of railroading. He did not hesitate but plunged into the river and grabbed the boy. The fireman and other railroad employees formed a human chain and pulled the two to safety.

It was a thrilling rescue and Mr. Gaiser is far too modest in stating "anybody would have done the same." His caution, "Don't try to make a hero out of me" comes too late. The hero was made when the 62-year-old engineer plunged into the river.

Brevities

Punch © A letter posted near Whitehall took over a year to reach an address in Paris. One theory is that by some mischance it was not dealt with by the Post Office but got into the usual diplomatic channels.

Radio Pictorial: They tell us that a Scottish orchestra were asked to play for charity and chose "The Unfinished Symphony." They didn't fancy playing a whole piece for nothing.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not afraid of their faces: for I am with thee to deliver thee, saith the LORD.—JER. 1:8.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Presto Chango'*

By LE PELLEY

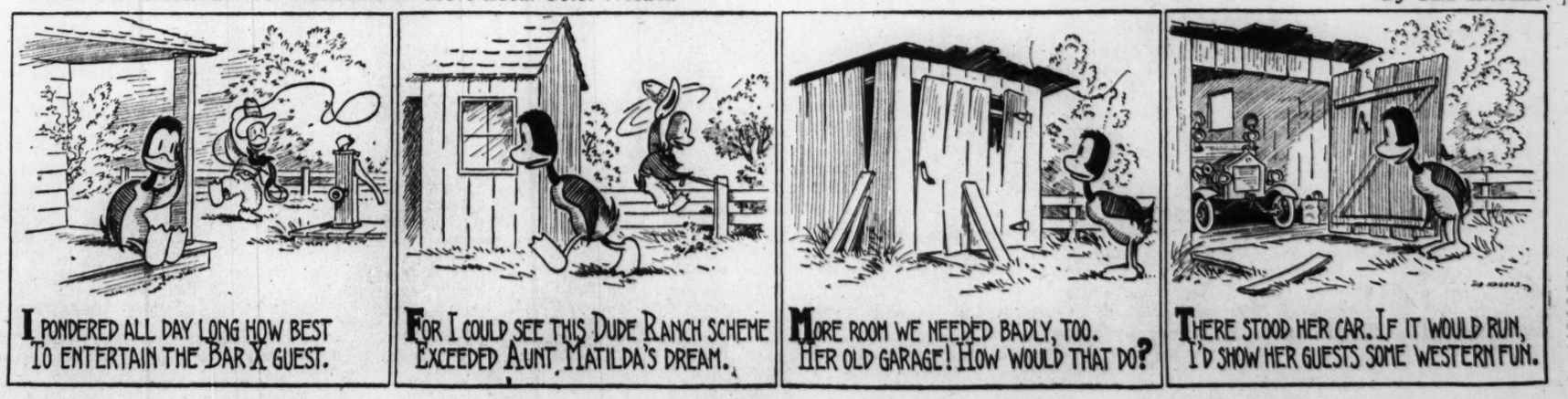
I FEEL JUST AS FLAT AS THE TIRE DOES..!
STOP MOANING.... HELP PUSH MY OLD "44" OVER HERE... QUICK...
WHAT GOOD IS THAT? WE'VE ALREADY PUT ITS ENGINE IN MY CAR....
WELL... WHAT'S TO STOP US FROM PUTTING A WHEEL ON YOUR CAR TOO?!
THE BOYS QUICKLY SET ABOUT CHANGING THE WHEEL WHILE THE RACE CONTINUES
HAVE WE STILL A CHANCE?
NOT MUCH.... STICKY HAS GONE AT LEAST ONE LAP
IT'S A BIT WOBBLY... BUT IT FITS....
WELL, ANYWAY, YOU'RE BACK IN THE RACE AT LAST!
BACK AT LAST... YES SIR—THAT'S AS FAR BACK AS YOU CAN GET!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Dear!*

PET SHOP
T.W. and I saw Joan going into the pet shop on the Busy Boulevard yesterday—
We couldn't imagine what she was doing in there—
SPECIAL-!!!
HAVE YOUR DOG CLIPPED
BEFORE
AFTER
Until we saw a big sign in the window—
PET SHOP
Looks bad doesn't it?" wagged T.W. And I had to admit that it did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Local Color Needed*

By THE HAGERS


I PONDERED ALL DAY LONG HOW BEST TO ENTERTAIN THE BAR X GUEST.
FOR I COULD SEE THIS DUDE RANCH SCHEME EXCEEDED AUNT MATILDA'S DREAM.
MORE ROOM WE NEEDED BADLY, TOO. HER OLD GARAGE! HOW WOULD THAT DO?
THERE STOOD HER CAR. IF IT WOULD RUN, I'D SHOW HER GUESTS SOME WESTERN FUN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Americans Have a Right To Know:

(1.) That prospects for neutrality legislation, which are presumed to depend on considerations as to the best way of keeping America out of war, are nevertheless likely to be affected by considerations of domestic politics. Like the question of presidential power to devalue the dollar by nine cents more, the battle over neutrality may easily degenerate into a squabble over political prestige.

(2.) That if politics is allowed to take precedence over peace, the present session of Congress may end without further action on neutrality proposals. Postponement of a decision on the question is talked about in Washington as perhaps the most likely way of preventing the Administration from getting the arms embargo removed, at least for several months more.

(3.) That a retention of the arms embargo would encourage any would-be aggressor in Europe or elsewhere to imagine the United States would really remain neutral in a struggle in which most Americans already have mentally taken sides. Such retention thus would increase the possibility of war in Europe where a clear decision to remove the arms embargo at this time should have the opposite effect.

(4.) That should war break out in Europe the existence of an arms embargo would not be sufficient to keep America out. Quite as great a danger of involvement lies in the sale of raw materials as in the sale of guns. Under the Neutrality Act of 1937 as it now stands, arms, ammunition and implements of war would be withheld from the belligerents, but raw materials and other commodities could be sold to them and carried even in American ships, since the "cash-and-carry" restrictions have expired. Outright repeal of the neutrality law would be preferable to this as a peace measure.

(5.) That by tradition Congress owes it to the American people to lay aside questions of domestic political strategy and to see the neutrality question in its proper perspective—that is, from the point of view of keeping America at peace. By all appearances the most practical approach to this problem lies in placing arms, ammunition and implements of war in the same category with other commodities which may be demanded by nations at war, and to place the sale of all these on a cash-and-carry basis.

(6.) That if Congress does allow the arms embargo to stand and yet adjourns without placing other commodities on a cash-and-carry basis, it will have encouraged potential warmakers to start trouble in Europe while leaving the door wide open for American entrance into hostilities over the same road the United States took in 1917.

How Are the Mighty Slipping!

That undercurrent of excitement you may have noticed on the 8:10 this morning was traceable to the sport pages. The Yankees had lost their second doubleheader in two days and the fifth game in a row to the Boston Red Sox. The impossible had happened.

John Q. Fan is once more sitting up and taking notice. The team whose sensational play has made a runaway race of the American League pennant chase and has caused editorials to be written bemoaning the onesidedness of the championship struggle has been seriously challenged. When the smoke of battle cleared from Yankee Stadium following Sunday's doubleheader it was revealed that the second place Red Sox had won their fifth straight game from the champions and had whittled the formidable lead of eleven and one half games to six and one half. Up to this point the Yankees had not lost a doubleheader this year nor had they dropped more than two games in a row.

There are other teams in the American League with better pitchers than Boston boasts and it was good pitching that stopped the Yankees. The achievement of the Red Sox should furnish the impetus necessary to encourage these other teams to similar accomplishments. The American League race can even now become an exciting one and reports of flagging fan interest will vanish.

This Week's Appreciation

To Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York for his reminder (in a speech to the Christian Endeavor convention) that "If men will only live up to those simple concepts of all religion—charity, justice and tolerance—democracy will be safe." And for his definition of religion as a "spirituality which recognizes the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." Where there is such spirituality, based on true concepts of Deity, democracy will be safe—and so will religion.

Real Reading

Mr. Arundell Esdaile, presiding at the British Library Association conference at Liverpool, contrasted "real reading" with "inert and credulous absorption of whatever passes through the eye." Mr. Esdaile was alluding especially to imaginative literature. He deprecated the idea that "real reading" was "purely for the acquisition of knowledge or of correct opinions."

The books that are read for pure recreation are assuredly not the least important of our reading. It is not to the discredit of a book that we choose it for its own sake, and not for the ulterior end of making ourselves better informed or wiser. The pleasures of the imagination, the pleasure of light laughter, the pleasure which we may get, say, from P. G. Wodehouse (on whom Oxford University has recently conferred an honorary degree) have their place, and indeed, as Mr. Esdaile said, makes us richer in the "understanding heart."

The good librarian, no doubt, will pay great attention to the quality of the natural scientific, historical, philosophical, sociological, and other didactic works which he brings into his stock, but his responsibility is not less—perhaps it is more—when he is acquiring novels, plays, poetry, imaginative essays, and those other books which readers want for their holidays, for moments of supposed idleness.

Checking State Barriers

The wave of interstate business barriers that has threatened of late years to engulf the American economy and submerge the American standard of living is receding. That good piece of news was reported the other day by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

What makes this report particularly heartening, however, is that these damaging restrictions (quarantine regulations, licenses, ports of entry, taxes) are being eliminated—very slowly—the hard way.

States face the choice in reversing this trend toward the "Balkanization of the United States" between individual state initiative on a co-operative basis and Federal legislation. The first way is the harder, for it calls for a practical application of the Golden Rule—states doing unto other states as they would be done by. It runs counter to immediate local self-interest, to powerful lobbies, to backroom politics.

Perhaps the feeling of imminent Federal legislation, should the states not reverse the trend, played its part in hastening the legislative action in several states. Nevertheless, the states did not wait for such prompting from Washington.

In the accumulation of these business barriers between states, retaliation played a part. States whose products were discriminated against retaliated in kind. There was something of a vicious circle in the way the barriers accumulated. Now that a few of the barriers are being dissolved, might not that tendency to retaliate be turned about to work for freer trade in the returning of good for good? In a field in which example plays such a great part, an opening of markets by one state might well set off a series of similar actions by other states.

According to the Bureau's report, more than a dozen states rejected interstate trade barrier bills this year. Others lowered existing barriers. Only two states were reported as setting up new barriers; Maine forbade importation of "cull" apples and Wyoming required labeling of "out-of-state" eggs. The year's balance was on the side of freer interstate trade.

The number of state laws that must be repealed if all interstate business barriers are to be eliminated, however, is still well in the hundreds. There is much yet to be done by state legislatures. If the trend does prove to have been turned, there is a great accumulation of discriminatory statutes to be corrected. Constant vigilance, continual publicity, and cordial co-operation of all interested parties and persons are necessary if next year is to see more business barriers dissolved.

Two Suitors—and a Soliloquy

OH DEAR! OH DEAR! SOME WONDERFUL POSSIBILITIES IN MR SPENDER'S OFFER-BUT I DO FEEL THAT I'D BE MUCH HAPPIER IN THE LONG RUN WITH MR BALANCE.
EXCESSIVE SPENDING
MISS AMERICA
BALANCED BUDGET

The Roosevelt Village in Holland

"Is there a Roosevelt village here in Holland?" I asked a high official in the Hague.

"Of course," he said, with an expansive smile. "And you must see our trained oyster which produces a fine pearl every day."

This reply delighted me because the business of the gentleman who made it is to disseminate tourist propaganda and to lure among others as many Americans as possible to the Low Lands. A Roosevelt village would obviously be a prime drawing card, and not solely to convinced New Dealers. I saw that the official possessed that rare gift of propagandists, a passion for ungilded truth in advertising, and would not permit himself to publicize a village for some attraction whose authenticity he doubted. That quality made all that he did ultimately say on the subject doubly valuable and interesting.

There is a Roosevelt village. Its name is Oud Vossemeer and it is located on the island of Tholen in Zeeland Province, not far from Bergen op Zoom. Doubt comes into the picture, and very decidedly, if one attempts to prove that Theodore and Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt stemmed from ancestors in this village. Their first ancestors in the New World, Claes van Roosevelt, who arrived in Manhattan in 1636, may have come from Oud Vossemeer, and most local citizens of that village cannot restrain themselves from proudly claiming this as solid fact, but Claes may also have come from some other part of the Netherlands. A notable point in support of village claims is that the name Roosevelt has definitely existed in Oud Vossemeer and that it seems not to be found elsewhere. It is almost or quite extinct today in Holland. I inquired everywhere for it and looked in telephone books, including the big one in Amsterdam, but I could never find the name nor anyone who knew of anyone named Roosevelt.

My curiosity led me to visit the Roosevelt village, in company with a Dutch friend, to see what I could see and hear what I could hear. It was on a Sunday and we found the village so given to Sabbatarian quiet that it was difficult to locate anyone who would act as guide. At length an innkeeper took us to a street corner and murmured, as if fearful of being overheard on the Sabbath, "If you look straight ahead of you now you will see the Roosevelt house."

We did look straight ahead, and there, sure enough, was a plain brick dwelling, trimmed with white, marked Huize Roosevelt, bearing over its door the family crest, a silver chevron between three silver roses on a sable background. Sometimes, in the village records, a lion rampant on a gold field is also shown beneath the roses. The house is now empty, the village authorities being in process of transforming it into a Roosevelt Museum for tourists.

The spot is pleasant to the eye, fronting a tiny plein, or square, which boasts a curious mechanical clock and a mellow old smithy. If this square long ago gave the Roosevelts to the New World, America has finally come forward with a returning contribution which is at least typical of our motorized civilization. The most conspicuous item in the ancient and colorful picture is a gasoline pump.

We made our way to the Dutch Reformed Church of Oud Vossemeer and found the auditorium empty, though an adjoining parish room reverberated, almost dangerously it seemed, with the lusty singing of a Sunday School chorus. In this auditorium we found a baptismal font donated by Lady Catharina van Rosevelt (the name was often spelled thus) whose husband was "Lord of the Manor of Old and New Vossemeer," as well as burgomaster of Goes. We noticed also a chandelier with the date October 26, 1787, bearing the inscription, "Johannis van Rosevelt, son of Pieter van Rosevelt, one time schoolmaster and verger at Oud Vossemeer, offers this for the use of the church."

Antedating this chandelier by a few years is a symbolic painting in the town hall, adorned with the names and crests of several local families of importance, including the family van Rosevelt. When this picture was painted and when the font and the chandelier were given to the church the Roosevelts had been in the New World for 150 years. If they had cousins in the Dutch village they appear to have forgotten them, and the Dutch burghers seem to have made forgetfulness mutual. There are no van Rosevelts in Oud Vossemeer today, yet this is the Roosevelt village. I cannot think of its claim as a myth to be classed with the trained oyster.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Nearing the Third Act

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

For once it is exact to record what we so often use as a phrase: that Washington is the scene of a tense political drama. All the scenes fit together, and all turn on the political future of Franklin D. Roosevelt. They have wide effects, not only upon the nation and the sort of government the United States is going to have in the years ahead, but upon the whole world and its war crisis.

What is under way, of course, is a battle for the survival of the New Deal as it has been shaped under President Roosevelt. His opponents, growing with the years, have used all sorts of tactics—some of them as unnatural as the Republican alliance with the silverites—to trip up the President. It is particularly unfortunate that the neutrality issue arises at this time, for some legislators undoubtedly will vote against Mr. Roosevelt just for political reasons—and thus, perhaps, temporarily tie his hands and discredit his foreign policy—when they really have much sympathy for his world outlook.

We are thinking of one such Senator. A few weeks ago he candidly told us: "I honestly don't know what to think about neutrality." He went on to outline the war-preventive advantages if the United States should make it entirely clear where its sympathies and economic help would lie in case of a World War. But he is a Republican, and he could also see clearly the desirability—from his viewpoint— of checking and discrediting the President.

I notice that political expediency has risen above basic judgment. My friend's name is on the list of Senators—thirty-four and perhaps a few more—who have pledged they will resist the President's present foreign policy. He says: "Well, I think the President is asking for a vote of confidence, and we shouldn't give it to him. We can't trust him with the free hand which repeal of the arms embargo would imply. Besides, to defeat him on neutrality may be the decisive stroke blocking the third term."

In other words, if the arms embargo question could be examined outside of party politics (if the League of Nations could have been so examined how different might have been the situation today!), the result might be a resounding warning from the American people to the authoritarians.

Whether defeat on this issue will make the President more or less likely to seek a third term is a nice question. On the one hand, defeat would be another blow to his prestige. On the other hand, it might force him to fight for a third term in order to try to rescue all his policies. It is relevant to recall that many of the previous blows to the President's standing have been only temporary. He was defeated on the Monetary Bill one week, and won the next. In the end the Republican-Silverite alliance has resulted in a higher price for domestic silver, which the Republicans abhor, and the monetary authority is extended in full, which they also find bitterly repugnant. Whose prestige suffered then, the President's, who retains his authority over the dollar, or the Republican leadership, which had an overnight celebration and then two major defeats?

The opposition, G. O. P. and dissident Democrats, chopped up the Administration WPA recommendations; we have as a result a widespread WPA strike; A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are mobilized, and the greatest relief crises are coming on August 31 and successive months when WPA workers are severed from employment. Nobody can see the results of this situation. Perhaps it is an inevitable though painful stage in reducing public relief; perhaps the stringency and shock will have sweeping consequences in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. Possibly the tapering-off should have been more gradual.

And on neutrality, if the President is defeated, it may be that the country will rebuke Congress. Observers returning from Mid- and Far-Western points insist that public opinion is deeply moved by the threats of the war-makers in Europe, and while anxious to remain out of trouble, has been impressed by the President's argument that the best way to avoid war is to try to prevent its outbreak.

In short, it remains to be seen whether the sort of defeats lately administered to the President will really damage his standing, or will boomerang on Congress. Mr. Roosevelt starts on a transcontinental trip four days after Congress adjourns, he has pointedly announced. Will the evidences of that trip put the legislators in a more tractable mood? Would it be possible to call them back in special session, and get a favorable vote on the arms embargo?

Meantime, on the other remaining major issue before Congress, the lending program, the foreign loans section seems likely to be stricken out, with few regrets from anybody in the United States, and the rest of the program appears headed toward passage. The vast new lending system may be the biggest aid the Administration could have in the 1940 election. If the bill passes, and the current upward business curve continues, the Administration can claim credit; if it is rejected and business doesn't prosper, Congress can be blamed.

Set forth in this fashion, recent events do not look as dark for the New Deal as the congressional confusion and collapse of legislative leadership would imply. But one big factor must not be forgotten. It is in the very atmosphere, locally and nationally. Logically or illogically, rightly or wrongly, the President has suffered defeats; his shining invincibility is somewhat tarnished; the gilt is off the gingerbread, and from time to time you can sniff the winds of reaction.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Needless Age Limits"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The setting of needless age limits in civil service applications, has militated against men and women 40 and over, for those positions in which youth is not essential, and in which there is no need for extraordinary physical effort. The age question in these cases should be removed if applicants are physically and mentally qualified.

The adherence to this unfair and unwise hiring policy by civil service commissions, or those governmental agencies authorized to control the age limits of those engaged in their department, is setting an example for private employers of labor, who are now relegating millions of middle-aged human beings, at the peak of their productivity, to a life of bare subsistence on government relief. It is a policy for which the Government is now paying dearly.

To show to what extent these barriers have been set, the following are typical of age limits by civil service commissions in the various states and cities. We quote from recent examination announcements of the United States Civil Service Commission and the New York City Board of Education:

United States Civil Service Commission:	Age Limits
Assistant Librarian	40
Physiotherapy aide	40
Junior Observer in Meteorology	18 to 35
Assistant Pharmacologist	40
New York City Board of Education:	
Teacher, Machine Typesetting Maintenance	23 to 41
Teacher-in-Training in hygiene and home nursing (women only)	21 to 36
First Assistant Teacher in Trade Subjects	25 to 41

Who will attempt to justify the unwarranted low-age stipulations of 35, 36, 40 and 41 for these examinations? Why not give the older men and women a chance against whom industry has turned thumbs down because of their age?

EDWARD C. RYBICKI
Former Director N. Y. City's Free Employment Agency, Albany, N. Y.

"Going Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I desire to express, in my own humble way, my entire satisfaction with, and approval of, the true Christian spirit, the loyal Americanism, the unadulterated, unselfish, true spirit of the brotherhood of humanity, so adequately revealed in the Monitor editorial "Going Home."

Surely the Great Creator never decreed the authority to me, or to you, nor to anyone else to say to another human being: You have no place on this earth, you cannot land on our shore. No, you are a Jew, There is no land on this earth for you.

Anyone who has traveled throughout the middle and western parts of the United States, knows well enough that there are vast areas, thousands upon thousands of acres of unoccupied land, and why not turn it into productive, tax-paying, civilized communities? Why be the proverbial "dog in the manger" not using what we have, and refusing to permit others the use of it.

Retsil, Wash. B. H. WILLIAMS

Behold! the Bicycle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is not the economic significance of the return of the bicycle more widely realized? When one sees advertisements with appeals of "tour Europe on a bicycle," the question arises why do we not have anything like that over here? The answer, of course, is that our highway system makes no provision for such touring, and that because of our wide reliance on the motor vehicle, we have robbed bicycle riding of much of its appeal by subjecting the rider to elements that are overdangerous.

It is too much to expect that immediate separate highway provision be made for bicycle riders on any large scale. It is only the increasing number of riders who will, as the motorists did, begin to demand rights in use of public highways.

Inasmuch as the bicycle is to the minor what the car is to the adult—a vehicle for convenient highway movement—the adult should speak for American youngsters who cannot speak very loudly for themselves.

More bicycles are being manufactured and sold today than during the height of "the gay nineties." But what reason is there that this particular industry, which uses raw materials, employs workers, stimulates private servicing enterprise, should not be further encouraged in every way so that it can be brought up to date and greatly augmented?

It is not just a matter of practical economics. The bicycle is a beautifully simple machine that brings universal benefit to the needs of American youth today for "the pursuit of happiness." And should their elders think more and more about the important place this particular machine should have in our social and industrial life, special highway consideration for the safety of our youth will then ultimately be realized.

EDWARD P. KNOX
Toms River, N. J.

Housing Shortage—Where Is It?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I suppose a broad view is always necessary, nevertheless individual experiences are what go to make up society and society makes up the nation. Consequently I would like to state my case which to me seems pertinent in the light of claims in Washington by Administration officials that there is a great shortage of houses when they are asking for increased appropriations of billions of dollars for new construction and dwellings. I have a two-family house in a suburb adjacent to Boston. One of the apartments has been for rent since the first of last February. The house is on a very attractive street, has all modern conveniences and the real estate dealers say the rent asked is very reasonable, and yet the apartment is idle and I pay taxes to the Government, part of which I presume goes into the loans for more buildings which compete with and add to the difficulty of my renting my apartment.

Also I note in news dispatches from Washington that building material price levels, labor practices and costs and other monopolistic restraints are discouraging the expanse of construction and increasing the price of houses. That is all very interesting especially in the light of the fact that real estate men tell me that my house, which cost about $14,000, will bring about $10,000 today.

ET ALS
Wollaston, Mass.

Royal Courtesy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Appreciation and thanks are due the Monitor for the excellent coverage of the visit of the King and Queen to Canada and the United States. Those of us who did not see Their Majesties did not feel deprived of the pleasure of their presence, for the fine pictures in the Monitor and the very interesting accounts by able reporters satisfied us well.

We noted frequent references to the fine courtesies and kindnesses of the Royal Couple. May it not be true that we of the western world do lack the good manners of those of courtly education? Are we perhaps blunt, hurried, selfish, indifferent? And need we be, since true courtesy is nourished in loving hearts? (Mrs.) M. L. K.

Dover, Minn.